HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
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HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
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HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,019—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1893.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
†	ASSAM	3035	600	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.I.	PENINSULAR	3845	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th "
†	SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
B.	HYDASPES	3866	450	R. Gordon	25th "
†	ASSAM	3035	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. Moule	8th "
†	SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "
					Saturday.
B.I.	ON	4189	900	E. Crewe	23rd Sept.
	AM	3189	500	T. F. Creery	30th "
	SHAWUR	3927	900	J. P. Jephson	7th Oct.
	SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
†	ASSAM	3035	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I.	HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

9th Aug. 23rd Aug. 6th Sept. 20th Sept.
4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	600	1st August,
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,820	600	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 225	Rs. 130

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Morsa	4,351	350	9th August,
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th September

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUE BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnigg	4,250	330	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 26, 1893.

MAC IVER LINE.

THE S. S. "NIAGARA" Will SAIL from BOMBAY on or about the 15th August to Liverpool, and has First-class Passenger Accommodation. The above Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric Light, and has all Cabins amidship.

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KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1893.

CITY LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF KHIOS"	T. Macpherson	3216	5th Aug.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, has all the latest improvements, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidship. Punkhas and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	5th August.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers. Has Electric Light throughout.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

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Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 28, 1893.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

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LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 2nd August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,192 tons, on the 30th July, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

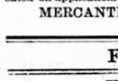
S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on the 28th July, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 3rd August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th July, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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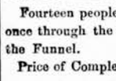

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
22nd Aug., 20th September and 18th Oct.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th August.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO,
Agent
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 25th, 1893.

WANTED.

WANTED,

FOR the AITCHISON (Chiefs) COLLEGE, LAHORE, from about the 15th October next, a HEAD MASTER, to work under the Governor and Principal. He must be a gentleman of pure European extraction, well educated, accustomed to School work in all its Branches, and fond of manly games and sports. Salary Rs. 250, rising to Rs. 300, with Free Quarters.

Attested Copies of Testimonials should be sent. Further particulars can be obtained from the Governor.

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TENDERS for 2,000 TONS of COALS will be received by the Undersigned up to the 15TH AUGUST, 1893. The quality to be Davison's West Hartley and in blocks, and to be loaded into Native Vessels in Bombay from Steamers direct and delivered weighed at the Premises of our Tile-Works here and at Malpi.

Terms as to time of delivery and payment will be communicated on application.

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Mangalore.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

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IS now on SALE and can be supplied with a Complete Outfit for Exhibition purposes, including, Bands, Songs, and Speeches made in England and America, together with a Duplicate of the Voices of Eminent persons.

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FOR SALE.

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A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per bottle Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
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This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

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PURE "GRAPE" BRANDY.

GUARANTEED PURE GRAPE SPIRIT ONLY

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High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

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Manufactured with the utmost attention to cleanliness.

Soda Water.
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TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND TO H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
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ANY COLOUR.

PER 100 IMPRESSIONS	.. ..	Annas 8
PER 1,000 "	.. ..	Rs. 5 0

GOLD, SILVER, OR BRONZE.

PER 100 IMPRESSIONS	.. ..	Rs. 2 0
PER 1,000 "	.. ..	" 17 0

GOLD AND COLOURS.

Charges according to amount of work.

VISITING CARDS.

100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. } Rs. 3 0
100 LADIES' CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. } " 4 0

Other lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.

We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.

SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND.
Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.

BALL PROGRAMMES.
A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MENU CARDS,
Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.
PATTERNS FREE.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND.
Estimates and Samples free.

RUBBER STAMPS
Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate.

INVITATION CARDS.
Comprising Invitations to Dinners, at Home, Honorary Members, Marriage, Lawn Tennis, Dances.
WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

When orders for Crests, Monograms, Stationery, &c., are left to our own choosing they are carried out in perfect taste and without extravagant expenditure.

THACKER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers,
ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100,
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO.—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signatures on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & CO.'S—EXAMPLES.

HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.—PIANOFORTES.

THE following are EXAMPLES of PIANOFORTES on the HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM:—

	Cash price.	For 12 months per month.	For 24 months per month.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Standard Indian Square Pianoforte	875 0	79 0	42 0
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Sympathetic Upright	825 0	74 0	39 0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand	1,500 0	134 0	71 0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand, Aliquot System, the finest Piano in India	1,600 0	143 0	75 0
Julius Bluthner's Upright Grand	895 0	80 0	43 0
John Brinsmead and Sons' Concert Grand, with the latest improvements	2,000 0	189 0	100 8
John Brinsmead and Sons' Upright Grand, with new Tuning Apparatus	945 0	86 0	47 0
Marcks and Co.'s Special Indian Upright	500 0	47 0	26 8

If a lump sum be paid down as an advance towards hiring and ultimate purchase-value of Piano, we make due allowance on the purchase-value and reduce the monthly-hire payments proportionately. For Example:—

Cash Price of Piano	Rs. 875	12 Months' purchase-value of Piano	Rs. 672
By Cash in advance	" 275	or Add 6 per cent. for extension of further 12 months	" 40
Balance	" 600		
Add 12 per cent. for hire-purchase	" 72		
Total	" 672	Total	" 712=24 monthly payments of Rs. 29-8.

=12 monthly payments of Rs. 56.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS THE VERY BEST BREWED.
KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT.
KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.
KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS LIGHT BUT FULL FLAVORED.
KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS HIGHLY NUTRITIVE.
KÜPPER'S PILSENER
IS FREE FROM SALICYLIC ACID.

SOLE AGENTS:

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

REGULATION SWORDS, ETC.

CASH OR V. P. P.

	Rs.
GENERAL'S	80
ROYAL ARTILLERY, with Plated Hilt and Scabbard	45
ROYAL ENGINEER'S, ditto	55
INFANTRY	40
RIFLE	40
POLITICAL	60
PRESENTATION	Rs. 95 to 200

Sword Knots, Undress and Full Dress, Sword Bags, and Military Accoutrements of all kinds always in Stock.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S

CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No 7 Small, for Ladies	3 8
" 1 Large " "	5 12	" 5 Medium	4 0
		" 4 Large	4 12
		" 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

BEWARE OF SHARKS ON LAND!!

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IT being brought to our notice that certain Dealers represent themselves as a Branch of our OLD and WELL-KNOWN Establishment at 170, Shaik Memon Street, opposite the Zooma Musjid, and thereby attempt to pass off their wares on our own Customers, we beg to bring to the Notice of our kind Patrons, Customers and Public at large, that we have NO BRANCH OF OUR SHOP either in Bombay or elsewhere, and our Customers and Public at large are requested not to be led away by any such misrepresentations, but to continue their kind Patronage to the Undersigned.

Please note we supply a printed "CASH MEMO." in our name for goods sold for Cash, and in sending for Goods with a servant it is desirable that he should be instructed to get such Memo. from us, so that there would be no doubt left for the purchase made from us.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

A GRAND BAZAAR

IN AID OF A FUND FOR REPAIRS TO THE ORPHANAGE BUILDING

WILL BE HELD IN THE TOWN HALL

ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY, 7TH, 8TH, AND 9TH DECEMBER, 1893.

Further particulars in future Advertisements.

Contributions and Work, which are earnestly solicited, will be gratefully received by

Mrs. MACKENZIE, The Rock, Masagon.
Mrs. HAFFY, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill.
Mrs. STEVENS, Malabar Hill Road.
Mrs. SPENCER, Land's End, Malabar Hill.

or by

D. M. INGLIS,
Honorary Secretary, Bazaar Sub-Committee.

Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 6th July, 1893.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of KHETSI WALJI MOWJI LAKHUMSI and NURSEY PUDUMSI, all of Bombay, Hindus, who carried on business in Bombay with the Insolvents, NENSI BHIMSI and SHAMJI BHIMSI, under the firm and style of BHIMSI WALJI and COMPANY, as Grain Merchants, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the Joint Petition of GOCULDAS MADHOWJI MATHURADAS GOCULDAS and BHUGWANDAS CHATURBHUJ, trading under the style and firm of MATHURADAS GOCULDAS and COMPANY, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents verified by the declaration of the said Bhugwandas Chaturbhuj was filed in this Honourable Court on this day and whereas the said Khetsi Walji Mowji Lakhumsi and Nursey Pudumsi have been this day adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects. Dated this twenty-sixth day of July, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-three.

J. J. MILES,
Acting Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 27th day of July, 1893.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1893.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, July 28, 1893.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1893.
2nd.—To elect the Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 28, 1893.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, at 3-10 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1893.
2nd.—To elect the Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 28, 1893.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1893.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 28, 1893.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, at 3-45 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1893.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 28, 1893.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, at 3-45 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1893.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 28, 1893.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite wearied me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is undeviated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Bastin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hillingain writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE DATE of Mrs. BLUNDELL'S DANCE at the Gymkhana Club, Poona, has been POSTPONED to THURSDAY, August 24.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Byculla Club Will be held at the Club House On SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1893, at 6 O'clock P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

17th July, 1893.

NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that we have THIS DAY APPOINTED Messrs. BEYNON & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay, our LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS, and all orders for less than 1 doz. Bottles or 2 doz. Half Bottles of any particular Brand will be executed by Messrs. Beynon & Co., at our advertised quotations, they having been fully Stocked with our well-known Wines, etc.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
Wine Shippers, Bombay.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOUSE FOR CHILD.

THE Wife of a Retired Officer of the Indian Army, who has care of her little Niece of 8, is ANXIOUS to OBTAIN CHARGE of ANOTHER LITTLE GIRL, between 5 and 8 years old. Every Care and Attention. Highly trained Governess. Large Country-house and Garden, in healthy part of Suffolk. For further particulars apply to C. T. BURKE, Esq., 39, Marine Lines, Bombay.

ESTATE OF LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOHN HUDSON, DECEASED.

Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII of 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Lieut-General Sir JOHN HUDSON, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, who died at Poona, on the 9th day of June, 1893, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to the widow ISABEL MUIR HUDSON, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administratrix will proceed to Administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate, are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., who will grant a receipt for the same.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Agents for the Administratrix to the Estate.

Bombay, 4th July, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and COMPANY, Auctioneers, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of the Mortgagee, BAI DINBAI, Widow and Executrix of the late CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE SETTNA, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, THUCKER KHATAO NATHA and CANJEE NATHA (now insolvents) and their estate the undermentioned properties mortgaged to the said Bai Dinbai in virtue of an Indenture of Morigage made the 6th day of February, 1892, and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land (whereof Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart, and Bai Dinbai, Widow and Executrix of the late Seth Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, are the Fazendars, entitled to an annual rent of Two Rupees three-quarters and fifteen reads, with the building thereon, situate in Bombay, to the South-West of the Colaba Company's New Road, commonly called Pasta Lane, assessed by the Municipality under No. 10, admeasuring about one hundred feet in length and thirty feet in breadth, and now or lately bounded on the South-East by the Warehouse No. 9 of Rewagur Cooverjur, on the South-West by the ground of the Colaba Company, on the North-East by the said Colaba Company's New Road, and on the North-West by the Warehouse No. 11, of Zeenia Bhogea, at present in the occupation of Dewjee Khetsey and Company.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land with the buildings thereon, situate at Walkeshwar, in Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by a public passage, on the West and South by the property of Triumbuk Vaidhya, and on the North by the property of Damodher Madhowjee, and admeasuring about thirty-nine feet in breadth and sixty-four feet in length.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of land with the Bungalow and other buildings thereon, situate at Tardeo or Breach Candy Road, in Bombay, admeasuring about (6,350) three thousand three hundred and fifty square yards, and bounded on the North by the property of Navazbai Minbuteewalla, on the East by another property of the said Navazbai, on the South partly by the property of Muncherjee Bomanjee Panthakey, and partly by the property of the Alliance Cotton Mill Silk Manufacturing Company, and on the West by the said Breach Candy Road, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 21, Collector's Nos. 9, 10 and 60 and Foras Land Survey Old Nos. 458, 459 and 460, as a New No. 3390, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 677, lately in the occupation of Mr. Cursetji Nusserwanji Seervai, and now vacant.

LOT No. 4.

FIRST.—All that piece of leasehold land with the dwelling-house thereon, situate in Bombay on the East side of the Cross Road, on the Elphinstone Estate, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and by the Municipality under No. 32 B, and admeasuring about (227 3-9) two hundred and twenty-seven square yards and three-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the North by ground belonging to the Port Trust, on the South by the premises in the occupation of Dewjee Oosa, on the East partly by the premises in the occupation of Hajeerabai and partly by the premises in the occupation of Gopal Megbjee, and on the West by the said Cross Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of leasehold land, with the dwelling house thereon, situate in Bombay, on the east side of the Cross Road, on the Elphinstone Estate, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and admeasuring about 68 8-9 square yards, and bounded on the north by vacant ground belonging to the Port Trust, on the south by the land lastly hereinbefore described, on the east by land in the occupation of Gopal Megjee, and on the west by the Cross Road aforesaid.

The sales will be held on the respective premises on the undermentioned dates, at 3-30 p.m., each day :—

Lot No. 1.—MONDAY, the 7th August, 1893.
Lot No. 2.—TUESDAY, the 8th August, 1893.
Lot No. 3.—FRIDAY, the 11th August, 1893.
Lot No. 4.—MONDAY, the 14th August, 1893.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort.—Dated this 26th day of July, 1893.

NANU & HORMUSJEE,
Solicitors to the Mortgagee.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES. Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 3- per month, Including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 12. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in lib. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by F. BEAUCLERK. Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 165 Military Messes and 47 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
FERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15. ½ Gallon, Rs. 8.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS AND
IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES.

BRANDIES.

T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac *
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac * * *
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac V S
Jules Grimmond's	Brandy * * * O P
Jules Grimmond's	Chariot Brand.
Delacasa & Cie	Cognac.

FROM Rs. 16 TO Rs. 120 PER DOZ.

WHISKIES.

David Smith & Co's ...	Very Fine Old Scotch **
David Smith & Co's ...	Very Fine Old Scotch ***
David Smith & Co's ...	Very Fine Old Scotch ****
David Smith & Co.'s ...	Very Fine Old Scotch *****
Gonne, Croft & Co.'s ...	Finest Old Scotch.
Robinson's ...	Special Blend.

FROM Rs. 22 TO Rs. 38 PER DOZ.

PORT WINES.

Croft & Co.'s	Very Old Tawny Port.
Croft & Co.'s	Fruity Port.
Croft & Co.'s	Superior White Port.
Stanley & Grimm's	Port, delicious.
Stanley & Grimm's	Tawny Port, rich.

FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 52 PER DOZ.

CHAMPAGNE.

Moet and Chandon's rich Champagne.
Ch. De Cazanove high class Champagne.
Lafour Pere and Fil's ..... Unsurpassable.
Lagarde and Cie ..... Special Cuvee.
Armand Freres' ..... Cuvee Reserve.
FROM Rs. 21 TO Rs. 80 PER DOZ.

RETAIL AGENTS:
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
33, HUMMUM STREET.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

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OUT-STATION ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

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OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY BANK, BANK STREET.

IMPORTANT.—VENDORS & BUYERS of second-hand MACHINERY in working order will save time and trouble by registering their goods or inquiring at—

FRAMJI COWASJI,
ENGINEER AND AGENT FOR MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTION,
60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE".

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-falling and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck,
Cures Sore Legs,
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy,
Cures Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quananity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LONDON AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark "BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All suffe rers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicid al thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, wh ich is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving str ength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Ross, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

IMPORTANT
TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PHOSPHORUS PILLS,
AS PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.

COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR ALL FORMS OF
WANT OF NERVE POWER
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.
A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine).
This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 173.
This combination is double the strength of No. 9 as *regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.
Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.
A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.
This pill produces *no irritation* of the gasrot intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.
This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.

To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.

Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co.; F. W. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co.; Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co.; Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA
(EFFERVESCENT),
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS

MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

C. W. FIELD,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANT

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Bombay		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi and Lon		200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,115xd
Comm'l Bk.		200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,055
Bank, Ltd.		2,000	300	9 pr. ct.	983
Oriental		40,000	100	6,30,000	10 pr. ct.	160
Bank		200,000	250	all	5 pr. ct.	87
Bank		40,000	250	220	7 pr. ct.	220
Bank						
Bank						
Bank		80,000	$125	all	all	$ 35
National Bank of India		40,000	250	2125	6 pr. ct.	2.0

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,20
Albert Ginning Co	2,000	500	all	Rs. 25	160
Assam-Indian	1,245			100	5	60
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	671		all	5 pr. ct.	30
Bombay Union	800	1,000	1,000	30	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	335
Bombay Nouveau Manfg. Co., Ld.	30	1,000	1,000	...	800
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	500	Rs. 30	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,000
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	845
Commercial Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	605
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	400
Dorai Mills Co. Ld.	6,668	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	350
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550
Fraziee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	630
Hing Wa Manufactured Mill	700	800	500	40	65
Howard and Co.				25	
Hurjivandas Manufacturing Co.	1,200	500	500	Rs. 5	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,100
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	...	3 0
Jacob Manfg.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,200	250	250	12	175
Jewraj Balooo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	760
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 21	800xd
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30	610
Khangoun Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mac	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600
Kurlon	2,000	1,000	10	15 pr. ct.	155
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	600
Lukmidass Khimjee Nensey & Weaving Co	1,800	1,000	1,000	50	805
Madras United	200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Guzdar)	2,407	800	300	15 pr. ct.	1,445
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,445
Maneckjee	1,000		250	6	130
Meerjee Gocul-das	1,045	1,000	1,000	70	1,825
Mahomed Mysore S & M Co.	4,30	100	100	12 p.c. & d	10
Medium Mills	1,000	100	100	all	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	131
New Great Eastern	4,000	625	625	Rs. 20	450
Oriental Presidency	4,725	625	625	Rs. 15	370
Ruby Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,001
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	500
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 60	875
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	8	1,225
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,000
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	315
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	260
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	370
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 20	335
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Vaishnuker Lukhmidhar C. Mill Co Ld.	960	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills.	350	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India.	1,750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,000
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	$100	all	5 p.c.	2,40)
B. & C. I. R.	...	$ 18	...	do.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Arnat	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,20
Albert Ginning Co	2,000	500	all	45)	
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Ballary	167	1,033	1,000	Nil. 40	220
Bombay Printing Press & Manfg Co, Ld	350	250	250	...	300
Bombay Cotton Brewi's Canapuru Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	105
Bombay City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	...	195
Commercial	500	1,880	1,880	20	220
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,20)
English Press and Manfg...	400	253	...	130	110
Fort	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,2 0
French	300	500	all	100	44)
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingol Prose Co. Ld.	750	400	all	50	115
Khangaum	210	450	450	321	330
Mahsudpura Cotton Grand P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	8
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	112
Mofussil Co.	3,120	600	600	Rs. 40	625
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 35	570
New India	4,000	125	Rs. 35	1174	
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	400
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48)
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	50)
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	00	25	1,000
Stud	400	2,000	750	35	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	175
Surat City Press Co, Ld	375	200	all	75	227
Vakart	...	1.00	1000	Rs. 100	950

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Ajoock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
Back Bay Baths	1,000	50	50	74	190
Badhara Pile Depty Brothers	5,625	200	100	10	12
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,350	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Co.	1,000	3,500	1,500	270	4,400
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	674	1,075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	24,320	100	100	ex div 7	75
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	600	600	3 pr. ct.	631
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	900
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	180
Dyer & Co.	500	100	70	...	70 no o
Indian Guarantee Surety	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	162
John Roberts & Co.	1,100	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Jehangir Kanga & Co, Ld	2,00	500	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	330
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharaja Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marshall & Co., Ld.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 16	85
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	90
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	190
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Port Canning Co.	5,000	[1,000	1,000	20	475
Prince of Wales Flour Mills	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3)
Rollo	2,500	100	100	...	13
Scandy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLiqn
Do.	Pref. 1,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	121
Thrasher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	905
Thacker & Co.	1,800	100	100	10	63
Telephone Co.	9,200	100	53	12½	Exd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24-9
China Leaf	"	24-8 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	24 "
Do. do. new	"	23-14 "
Australia do.	"	24-8 "
Bombay do.	"	24-7 "
English Sovereigns	"	15-10
Do. Dracons	"	15-8
Bar Silver 17 Setterees	"	101-8
Do. 17½ do.	"	102
Canton Dollars	"	103 Nominal.
Persian do.	"	201 "
Five-Francs	"	290

THE Government of India has recently been moved to grant an allotment of Rs. 25,000 for working the coal mines near Sharigh, says a contemporary. It seems that the Khost mines, which are merely burrowings into the vein exposed on the cliff opposite Khost Station on the Sind-Pishin Railway, are not likely to remain productive for many more seasons, and it is therefore highly desirable that fresh sources of supply should be opened. Like most Indian coal, this is of much later formation than the Newcastle "black diamonds" and is known to geologists as Tertiary coal. The Superintendant of the Geological Survey of India considers that the Sharigh coal is a part of the same deposit as the Khost beds; that they both, in fact, belong to the same geologic horizon. The Khost seam, which varies from two to three feet in total thickness, is, he says, very steady, and may be found from Dirgi down, to Harnai, a distance of more than thirty miles in a direct line. It is near the centre of this area that the new workings will be opened, if, as is probable, the request of the North-Western Railway is acceded to.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: Gymkhana vs. Islam Cricket Club.
Association Football, Cooperage, 5-30 p. m.
The Australian Circus, 9 p. m.
Bombay Gymkhana Boating, Bandora Creek, 5 p. m.
The Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farzi Meeting, New High School, Fort, 5 p. m.
Aryan Social Union, Shastri Ranchorji Oodhowjee's Lecture, People's Free Reading Room, Fort, 8-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Benares and Tanjore entered, and the s. s. Clan Gordon left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Niagara entered and the s. s. Carthage left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 29th July, 1893, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 36, viz., 1s. 3½d. per rupee.

MISSING PROPERTY.—Mr. Edwin A. Holmes reports to the police, that he dropped out of a victoria, a brown leather travelling bag, containing papers, a gold brooch, a gold scarf, and sundry other articles, somewhere between Apollo Hotel and Victoria Terminus.

DISAPPEARANCE OF AN INSANE WOMAN.—Amoo, a woman, residing at Ghorupdeo Road, reports to the police, that her sister, named Bhima, aged thirty years, left home about fourteen days ago, and has since disappeared. Bhima's mind has been deranged for the last six months.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A RECKLA.—Bhagoo, a woman, aged thirty years, was on Thursday last removed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from a fracture of one of her shoulderblade-bones caused by her having been accidentally knocked down by a *recla* while she was going along the Duncan Road.

MISSING BOYS.—Ruttoosee Anunji, residing at Samuel Street, reports to the police, that his son Purshotum, aged seven years, and a neighbour's son, named Gora Damodhur, aged twelve years, has been missing since Thursday afternoon. The boys were last seen playing about 3 p.m., on Thursday, in front of the complainant's house.

BURGLARY AT WORLEE.—Pedro Minguel Barus, a subinspector in the Water-Works Department, Bombay, residing at Khara Tank, Worlee, has made a report to the police, that on the night of the 26th inst., while he was asleep, some one effected an entrance into the room by boring a hole in the wall at the back of his house, and stole gold ornaments and clothes, of the collective value of Rs. 252 from a box.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By the kind permission of the Officers of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, the Volunteer Band will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 9 p.m. moonlight, (weather permitting):—

Quadrille	The Wedding
Overture	Tancredi — Rossini.
Polka	The Little Trumpeters — J. Gung'l.
Valse	Espanna — Waldteufel.
Selection	Princess Loto — F. Clay.
Galop	Queen Victoria — J. Hecker.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ACCIDENT AT A FOOTBALL MATCH.—At about 6-15 p.m., yesterday, while the football match between the United Services and the Civilians was being played at the Cooperage, an accident of a somewhat serious nature occurred to Lieut. Boyle of the Royal Indian Marine. It appears that Lieut. Boyle and Mr. Roberts of the Eastern Telegraph Company were running together to reach the ball, when they collided with each other, and both of them fell on the ground, the latter falling on the former, with the result that Lieut. Boyle got his right leg fractured at the knee. A stretcher was immediately brought, and he was at once removed to the St. George's Hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

FATAL RESULT OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—An inquiry was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Abdool Rahiman, aged forty years, residing with his mother, at Memonwada. The deceased was formerly a crier in the Memon Masjid, but as he contracted the habit of drinking he was dismissed by the *jamat* from that service. At about 9 a.m., on Thursday last, the deceased drove him by Soonderdas Shamjee and Co., should be paid to Lilladhur, but subsequently finding the agreement to be inoperative, the second defendant countermanded the request. He said that Lilladhur having failed to perform the agreement, the plaintiff was not entitled to maintain the suit. The third and fourth defendants said that undue influence and coercion were used to obtain their signatures to the agreement. They were not allowed to leave the office in the matter, and were detained for many hours and not allowed to go to their house until they had put their signatures to the agreement. They denied having paid a sum of Rs. 2,000 in part payment of any liability, but did so because was represented to them that, unless they paid the sum on account of Lilladhur, an attachment would be used under a decree passed against him. The shares of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company in the name of the plaintiff belonged to those defendants absolutely, and were deposited with Messrs. Bhaishunker Nanabhai and Vussonjee Khimjee, joint arbitrators for the settlement of certain disputes. Lilladhur, however, through by effluxion of time, and the defendants became entitled to the shares which were re-transferred to their names. It was submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

His lordship, in disposing of the case, said it was no doubt the idea of all parties that Lilladhur might become insolvent if the agreement was not entered to, and consequently there was no question of his lordship saw no reason why the defendants should not pay the money they had undertaken to pay. The indemnity offered by Lilladhur was weak, and his solvency was known to be doubtful. His lordship gave a decree for plaintiff against the third and fourth defendants for Rs. 23,000, with interest at 6 per cent from date of suit, costs, and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. Plaintiff to execute a third and fourth indemnity bond in case as provided by the agreement at his own cost. As against the first and second defendants the plaintiff had got decrees by consent in July and August 1892.

CHARGE OF STEALING FOWLS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Briscoe charged Kondee, a woman, Govind Tuka, and Dhondia Dhakoo before Mr. Hamilton with stealing three fowls, of the value of Rs. 3-4, the property of Marootee Narayen, residing at Falkland Road, and Kassee, a woman, residing at Khotwady 10th Lane. At about 10 a.m., on Thursday last, the fowls in question were grazing on Khotwady Back Road, when the third accused threw rice at them, and when they began to eat the rice, the accused laid hold of them, wrapped them up in their *chadors*, and were taking them away, but were arrested on suspicion by a policeman. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced the first, against whom stood one previous conviction, to four months', the second to two months', and the third to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A LAW BROKER IN TROUBLE.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Ahmed Mahomed, a Mahomedan lawbroker, was charged before Mr. Hamilton, on a charge of being drunk and assaulting Anundrao Gunpat, the head havildar in the service of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police. At about 10 p.m., on Thursday last, the accused drove in a victoria to the Grant Road Railway Station, and without paying the fare to the victoria-driver, ran over the platform. The victoria-driver immediately alighted, went and stood outside the platform, and began to call the accused to pay his legal fare. When the accused did not pay any attention to the frequent calls of the victoria-driver, the complainant who was at the time standing on the platform and doing duty as a havildar, went up to the accused, and asked him to pay his fare, when the accused slapped him and kicked him. Mr. Kapadia, who appeared for the accused, denied the charge, contending that the witnesses had exaggerated the facts, and their evidence was not worth credence. The accused did not know that the complainant was a havildar of the railway police. The Magistrate convicted the accused on a charge of simple assault, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG HINDOO GIRL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Seevree Road, touching the death of a young Hindoo girl named Savitree, aged eleven years, the wife of Gunnoo Dhakoo, a mill-labourer, residing at the same locality. The deceased was married to her husband about three years ago in a village, in Sawantwady State. About six months ago, they came to Bombay, and put up in a room, at Seevree Road, and since then the couple lived happily together. At about 10 a. m., on Wednesday last, the deceased carried food for her husband to the Jubilee Mill, where he was employed, and after leaving the food there went away without saying anything. At about 7 p.m. on the same day, when the husband returned home he found the door of his room locked up, and the deceased missing. The husband made every inquiry about the whereabouts of the deceased, but when she could not be found, he made a report to the police. At about 6-30 p.m., the husband was informed that the dead body of the deceased had been found floating in a well, near the Seevree Road. When the body was taken out of the well by the police life was extinct. There were no marks of violence on her body, and all the ornaments which the deceased had been wearing, when last seen, were found safe on her person. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by drowning herself in a well.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A KHOJA GENTLEMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mami Sherif, Karim Deenaji, and Fakir were charged before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with assaulting Mr. Meherally Devraj Master, proprietor of the Master Flour Mills, at Duncan Road. Mr. Nicholson, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Moroji Kashinath, pleader, defended the first accused. Mr. De Souza and Mr. Spencer defended the second and the third accused, respectively. Mr. Nicholson, in opening the case, made a few preliminary remarks, stating that the assault was the outcome of a quarrel with the son of the complainant's niece. A certain family matter was sent to the arbitration of respectable Khoja gentlemen. Mr. Meherally approved of the decision of the arbitrators, but the son of his niece disapproved of it. The first accused was related to her son, and in consequence of this family disagreement, an assault had been committed upon the complainant by three persons, who were hired for the purpose by the first accused. The complainant went into the witness-box, and stated that, on the 1st inst., while he was returning from the house of Ibraim Dossa where he had been to attend to a religious ceremony, with his partner, Cassumbhoy Thavur, he met the accused and Dhondia Dhakoo near Gully. One of them struck Cassumbhoy a blow with a stick, but the first accused called out to him to attack the complainant, who tried to run away, but was followed, and overtaken by the accused at the end of the lane. The accused then fell upon the complainant and belaboured him severely. The complainant called out for assistance, but before it could reach him, the accused absconded. The complainant was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where his injuries were attended to by Dr. Gallagher, House Surgeon of the Hospital, who afterwards, gave a medical certificate to the complainant, describing the nature of the injuries. The matter was then reported to Constable Merchant, who referred the complainant to the Magistrate. After some evidence had been recorded, the case was adjourned to Thursday next.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

CLAIMS ON BEHALF OF AN INSOLVENT.

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE VS VUSSONJEE NUNDEE AND OTHERS.

MR. N. C. Macleod, on the Official Assignee and assignee of the estate and effects of Lilladhur Shamjee, claimed to recover from the first defendant the sum of Rs. 35,000, from the second defendant Dwarkadas Shamjee the sum of Rs. 23,000, and from the third and fourth defendants Damodher Soonderdas and Gordhandas Soonderdas the sum of Rs. 2,300, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 21st January 1892, under an agreement dated the same day. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Russell and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that, by a Gujerati agreement dated 21st January 1892, made between Lilladhur Shamjee and the defendants, it was "inter alia" agreed as follows:—That the account in respect of the firms of Jadowjee Raghowjee and and Co., Sunderdas Shamjee and Co., Vanmalee Jugjeevan Shamjee and Co., in which the parties were interested, and the account concerning the estate of Shamjee Jadowjee between Lilladhur Shamjee and the second defendant having been settled, Vussonjee was indebted to Lilladhur in the sum of Rs. 40,000, Dwarkadas Shamjie in the sum of Rs. 25,000, and Rs. 5,000 for a portion of commission due to the firm of Lilladhurdas Shamjee and Co., and Damodhar and Gordhandas Soonderdas in the sum of Rs. 25,000. The said accounts were to be treated and considered as settled; payments of the said sums were to be made within three days from Junnadas Gheegalbhai through whose intervention the matters were settled, to be held by him until Lilladhur and Vussonjee should cause to be transferred to the name of Dwarkadas 250 shares of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, standing in the name of Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, and 25 shares to the names of Damadhar and Gordhandas Soonderdas. And the monies in the hands of Mr. C. A. Turner, as receiver of the property of Jadowjee Raghowjee, were to be paid in four equal shares to Lilladhur and the three defendants. Since the date of the agreement the first defendant had made a payment, leaving a balance of Rs. 35,000. The second defendant had caused a transfer of Rs. 5,000 to be made in favour of Lilladhur, and still owed the estate the sum of Rs. 25,000. The third and fourth defendants had paid Rs. 2,000, and now owed the sum of Rs. 23,000. And Vussonjee had caused 75 shares of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company to be transferred to the names of the defendants in accordance with the agreement, and they had received Rs. 2,000 each from the receiver. Lilladhur filed his petition in insolvency on the 20th February 1892, and the estate, having become vested in the plaintiff, he had called upon the defendants to carry out their respective parts of the agreement, but they had neglected to do so. The plaintiff was ready and willing to carry out his part of the agreement on behalf of Lilladhur, and to release the defendants from all the claims of Lilladhur Shamjee.

The defence of the first defendant was that the agreement in question did not correctly represent the arrangement entered into. He denied that there were in any monies due from him to Lilladhur, and stated that the whole purpose of the agreement was to save the property by the proceedings in which Lilladhur such support as would prevent his being obliged to file his petition in the Insolvency Court. It was represented that if this defendant and the other defendants, who belong to the same family, would pay the sum in the agreement mentioned, Lilladhur would not become insolvent, and it was on that representation and with the purpose aforesaid, that the parties agreed to the arrangement. The subsequent insolvency of Lilladhur put an end to the matter, and the agreement was no longer operative. Lilladhur was no longer able and willing on his part to carry out the obligations of the agreement, and the consideration for the same had thus failed. The monies were not due and willing to give the releases contemplated in their agreement and accordingly no monies were payable by this defendant. If it be held that this defendant was liable to pay anything to the plaintiff, he would claim to set off, certain sums due to him from Lilladhur, namely an aggregate sum of Rs. 1,650.

The other defendants, supporting the statements of the first, submitted that the agreement was no longer operative, and that the consideration for it had failed. If he be held liable to the plaintiff under the agreement, the second defendant said he would claim to set off a sum of Rs. 15,000 with interest from the 21st January 1892, which sum Lilladhur by a writing dated the 19th April 1891 agreed to credit him within the account of the estate of Shamjee Jadowjee, and which sum was not taken into consideration when the agreement of 21st January 1892 was come to. On the 22nd January 1892, the second defendant requested that Rs. 5,000 due to himself and Soonderdas Shamjee and Co. should be paid to Lilladhur, but subsequently finding the agreement to be inoperative, the second defendant countermanded the request. He said that Lilladhur having failed to perform the agreement, the plaintiff was not entitled to maintain the suit. The third and fourth defendants said that undue influence and coercion were used to obtain their signatures to the agreement. They were not allowed to leave the office in the matter, and were detained for many hours and not allowed to go to their house until they had put their signatures to the agreement. They denied having paid a sum of Rs. 2,000 in part payment of any liability, but did so because was represented to them that, unless they paid the sum on account of Lilladhur, an attachment would be used under a decree passed against him. The shares of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company in the name of the plaintiff belonged to those defendants absolutely, and were deposited with Messrs. Bhaishunker Nanabhai and Vussonjee Khimjee, joint arbitrators for the settlement of certain disputes. Lilladhur, however, through by effluxion of time, and the defendants became entitled to the shares which were re-transferred to their names. It was submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

His lordship, in disposing of the case, said it was no doubt the idea of all parties that Lilladhur might become insolvent if the agreement was not entered to, and consequently there was no question of his lordship saw no reason why the defendants should not pay the money they had undertaken to pay. The indemnity offered by Lilladhur was weak, and his solvency was known to be doubtful. His lordship gave a decree for plaintiff against the third and fourth defendants for Rs. 23,000, with interest at 6 per cent from date of suit, costs, and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. Plaintiff to execute a third and fourth indemnity bond in case as provided by the agreement at his own cost. As against the first and second defendants the plaintiff had got decrees by consent in July and August 1892.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

MURDER OUT OF REVENGE.

IMPERATRIX VS, NATHA BAWA AND THREE OTHERS.

THIS was a confirmation case in which Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, sentenced Natha Bawa, Bawa Anu, and Bapu Anu, to death for the murder of one Mulgibhai Kuwarsing on the 17th March last. The fourth accused named Lila Jibhai was sentenced to transportation for life whereas the fifth accused named Nana Kalyan was discharged. Mr. P. M. Mehta with Mr. Goculdas K. Parekh, appeared for the accused; and Rao Saheb Wassudev Tuggonath Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The deceased Mulji was a Girasia, who owned a great deal of landed property at Katol, Amiad and other places, and carried on also the business of money-lending. He had debtors at Dhrol, Amiad, Katol and Jijia Mulji and even in the Gaekwar's territory. He appeared to have been a man of great influence, but at the same time somewhat meddlesome. There was evidence to show that he had an intrigue for the last six or seven years with the wife of one Jijia Mulji and used to wear a sword and and whenever at night he took up his sword in order to go to Amaid, he was suspected of going to his sweet heart, and he was remonstrated with by his wife and mother. It appeared that a couple of anklets were stolen from Becher's house, and that Natha, the first accused, was suspected of the theft. Mulji struck Natha on the face, whereupon the latter raised his stick to strike Mulji, but as other people intervened, no further assault took place. The accused Bawa and Bapu were two brothers and on the day before the murder there was an altecation between them and Mulji in respect of the debt which Bapu owed to Mulji. On the night of the 16th March Mulji, without taking his own sword or exciting his wife's suspicions, and armed with another man's sword, started for Amiad, and it was while on his way to Katol that he was murdered. Bijal the man who accompanied Mulji, said that about ten men fell upon Mulji with a sword, bill-hook, and sticks, among whom were the five accused, who were all identified by him. As the evidence against Natha the fifth accused, was not so strong as against the other accused, the Sessions Judge, agreeing with the assessors, acquitted him. As Lala, the fourth accused, had only a stick in his hand, and as he did not appear to have taken a very active part in the murderous assault on Mulji, the Sessions Judge did not consider it right to pass the extreme sentence of the law upon him, but passed only the sentence of transportation for life. Natha, Bawa and Bapu, the first three accused, were found guilty of murder, and were sentenced to death subject to confirmation by the High Court.

The four accused preferred an appeal to the High Court in the case.

Their lordships, after hearing Counsel's arguments commuted, the sentence of death on the first three accused to transportation for life; and dismissed the appeal of the fourth accused.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. HORMUSJEE DADABHOY, 4th Judge.

A DISPUTED DEBT.

The Maharani Ice Company, Limited, vs.
Kawasji Jamasji Mehta.

THE plaintiffs sought to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 137-12-0 being the amount of the ice sold to the defendant from 2nd June, 1893, to 4th July, 1893.

Mr. Carsondass Chubaldass, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiffs while the defendant appeared in person.

The defendant denied the debt and said that the particulars given by the plaintiffs, were not correct. The item of 710 lbs. was not received by him. He also said that the rate was Rs. 21 per ton, and not Rs. 23 per ton as alleged by the plaintiffs.

His Honour after recording some evidence found the decree in favour of the plaintiffs with costs.

THE late Sir William Mackinnon has left a legacy of £10,000 in life-rent to Sir Bartle Frere or his widow, the capital to revert to their children and a legacy to the native clerks of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., amounting to a lakh of rupees. Sir William says, "because of what I consider its departure in many ways from the constitution and principles of the Disruption Church of 1843, and last of all by its acceptance of what is now known as the Declaration Act, which will in my opinion have a baneful effect on the Church's future usefulness. To the Missions in India, however, he leaves £10,000, and to invalided Missionaries of the Free Kirk or their families £30,000.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WATERS ON "THE JEWS."

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held at the rooms of the Society, 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday, the 26th instant, Dr. P. Peterson, the President of the Society, was in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The election of Mr. Sambhu Nath Sukul, as a member of the Society, made at the last meeting held on the 28th ultimo, was cancelled.

Dr. G. Waters then read the following interesting paper on the Jews:—

The Jews belong to the second or Semitic division of the great human family. They are unquestionably the most interesting of all people as regards the magnitude of the place they occupy in history. This the Jaedicke section of the Abrahamic race, which practically embraces all the inhabitants of Arabia and the parts adjacent thereto northward, has appropriated to itself an overwhelming predominance in all that has formed the subject of historical writings; and this may be taken to indicate that from the earliest of historical times they have manifested an intelligence superior to that of their neighbours and congeners. It is worthy of notice that the founder of this particular section of the Arab family, signalised his intellectual pre-eminence over his brother by taking advantage of that brother's urgent necessity; and subsequently added to his reputation for selfish avidity by committing something very like a fraud on his father-in-law. It must not, however, from this remark be supposed that I, in any degree, share the views of those who are inclined to cast aspersions on Jewish integrity.

Sprung from the primeval human stock, which seem to have mainly inhabited the elevated plateaux of Central Asia, the Semitic branch of the human family migrated south-westward, there becoming stationary for a great length of time. In this respect they stand out in contrast to the great Aryan or Indo-Germanic tribes, which kept pushing westward till further progress in that direction was barred by the littoral of the Atlantic and German Oceans, respectively. But in this we have nothing else than what we might expect, for the Jews have ever been of a conservative turn, which however, they did not allow to stand in the way of such enterprise as gave promise of advantage. Learned Orientalists combine in the belief that the Jewish language Hebrew is but a dialect of Arabic; and support this view with the assertion that theologians unversed in the latter are unable to give a valued interpretation of many passages of the Old Testament, which of course, was originally written in Hebrew. Ethnographically the Jews have not undergone much that is capable of specific differentiation from the parent Arab stock. As a rule they are inclined to be spare of body and of fair height. The Jewish facial and cranial characteristics are those which usually belong to high intelligence. M. Renan in his great classical work, the People of Israel, speaks with great confidence as to the race being in Biblical times, at all events, particularly ill-favoured, and seems to imply that the commanding height, and comely person of Sa

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Rate for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in Diamond and Enamel designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," Ishar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 7 and 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, 5 plate, with compensation balance, carefully adjusted to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, & L. P. Railway Watchmaker, 45, Meadows Street.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 28, Marine Parade.

MATCHLESS ORANGE PEKOE TEAS. Flowery, at Re. 1-8 and Re. 1-12; Extra fine, at Re. 1-8 and Re. 1-12; Unsorted, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-6 per lb. Spring Crop, fresh Consignment.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Church-gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO SECRETARIES of CLUBS and MESSES.—Just Received, a Fresh Stock of York Cut Hams from Redgate & Co., weighing from 5 to 15 lbs. each. Quality Guaranteed. Special Terms for Messes, Hotels and Clubs.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION OFFICIAL Guide, 320 pages, Fully Illustrated, can be had at REUTER'S OFFICE. Price: 12 Annas.

EDISON PHONOGRAPH (latest improved) Musical Records and Supplies. "Smith Premier" Typewriter.—HOLLAND BROS., Importers and Agents, 13, Strand, Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE commences TUESDAY, August 1st. The Establishment will be CLOSED on MONDAY, July 31st.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. C. F. JONES' Valuable Household Furniture and Fittings, at the Empress Mill Bungalow, near Chinchpoogly Railway Station, THIS DAY, at 3 P.M.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE of Mr. DUNK'S Valuable Furniture, Plated ware Piano, Oil Paintings, &c., TO-DAY, at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla.

FOR SALE, at Messrs. BENNETT and Co.'s Auction, TO-DAY, Grey Countrybred Horse, very strong, hunted last year.

FOR SALE.—Two Thoroughbred FOX TERRIER PUPS, Age 5 months, beautifully marked, Price Rs. 40 each, and a Thoroughbred Rough-haired English Terrier BITCH, age about 4 years, imported from Cardiff. Price Rs. 75. Apply to "PAT," at Stephens and Sons, Veterinary Surgeons, Girgaum.

FOR SALE.—A VICTORIA in good condition, and several handsome pieces of Furniture, the property of Mrs. B. CONRY. Can be seen at 10, Victoria Road, Byculla.

TO SUFFERERS from DYSPEPSIA in its numerous forms MOTIWALA'S DINNER PILLS are a blessing and a boon, as hundreds of patients gratefully acknowledge. Price 8 Annas a phial. For certificates of cures apply to S. B. MOTIWALLA, Frere Road, Fort.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 4, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt, and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally scouted in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us with these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.— I have stayed a month at the Alexandra Hotel. The Proprietor is one of the most obliging Gentleman I have met, and his servants are civil and attentive, the accommodation is very good, and food very superior for the moderate charge. I wish Mr Pestonji every success, and hope ere long his Hotel will be one of the best in Bombay.—F. W. BOOTH.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

ESPLANADE HOTEL, ANNEXED APOLLO BUNDER.—QUARTERS AVAILABLE at the above at REDUCED RATES for Monsoon Months. Bar, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms are now open. Apply Manager.

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Last Family Reunion, at 4 p.m.
A Tidal Wave of Innocent Enjoyment for the Little Children.
FUNNY PEANUTS IN NEW COMICALITIES.
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OUR GREAT
POT POURRI PROGRAMME
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EXCITING RIDING CONTEST.
Rs. 5 PRIZE Rs. 5
The Person who stands up on the Broad Saddle three times Round the Ring to be declared the Winner.
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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
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The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad,
PRICE.....Rs 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line s.s Clan Gordon 1343 tons, Captain W H Ridgway, sailed yesterday for Hamburg with a general cargo.

THE s.s Benaris, 1987 tons, Captain C Scheinfeldt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp 30th June, with general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s.s Pachumba 544 tons, Captain H C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 26th July with a general cargo and the following passengers Major Hicks, Lieut Capper, Lieut F Butler, Mr Levy and 35 deck.

THE B I S N Co's ss Mecca, 920 tons, Captain J S Kinner arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers Mr A N Stephen, Mr M Shercore, Mr Hiskael, Mr Elisha and 21 deck.

THE McIver Line s.s Niagar, 1978 tons, Captain J McConochie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 22nd June via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers Mr and Mrs Crouch and two children, Mrs Errington and child, Miss Boustead, Mrs Constable three children, and European Nurse, Mr Hoyle, Mr T Baker and Mr J Baker. The vessel is consigned to Messrs K Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date Agent.
E	Nasor.....	350	Hughes	Jedda	29-7 B & P S N Co
F	Ebro.....	1591	Morgan	Hull	29-7 F Muir & Co
G	Culna.....			Calcutta	29-7 M Mackenzie
H	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Not fixed	Shepherd & Co
L	Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Not fixed	Shepherd & Co
L	Sabarmati	523	Adum	Not fixed	Shprd & Co
M	Valiant sp	192	Douglas	Not fixed	H A Assam
O	Purulia	993	Simpson	Zanzibar	3-8 M Mackenzie
P	Leander	1983	Robson	Karachi	F Morrison
Q	Ehrenfels	1321	Warckmeis or	Hamburg	2-5 Glade & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date Agent
1	Carthage	2133	De'orne	London	29-7 P & O Co
2	Scindia	1433	Bligh	Liverpool	5-8 W A Graham
4	City of Khios	1283	McPherson	Liverpool	5-8 Sir C Forbes
5	Rosetta	2039	Gadd	China	10-8 P & O Co
7	Poseidon	1133	Hellyer	Trieste	1-8 Austria L'N Co
8	Peshawur	3927	Jephson	China	27-7 P & O Co
9	Et. Templar		Payne	Antwerp	4-8 K Nixon & Co
12	Eden Hall	2273	Jones	Liverpool	29-7 E Bates & Co
13	Robilla	2174	Nantes	China	P & O Co
15	Arapahoe	3131	Wale	Marseilles	1-8 J Mackintosh
16	Safari	1430	Asthanson	Zanzibar	F Hoyer & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S. S. Scaadler..... 1645 Arthur..... 10-8 German Govt.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Benares (s)	Sch-Infeldt	Antwerp, June 30.
	Niagara (s)	McConochie	Liverpool, June 22.
	Mecca (s)	Skinner	Muscat, July 14.
	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi, July 23.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Clan Gordon (s)	Ridgway	Hamburg.
	Carthage (s)	De Horne	London, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Rosetta, for China, &c.
" Benares, for Madras, and Calcutta.
" Niagara, for Liverpool.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

City of Khios (s), 2283, Mc Pherson
Eden Hall (s), 2273 Jones
Ebro (s), 1591, Morgan
Kt Templar (s), 2701, Pain
Clan Gordon (s), 1313, Ridgeway
Ehrenfels (s), 1522, Warckmeister
Scindia (s), 2433, Blight
Arapahoe (s), 3131, Wale
Rosetta (s), 2039, Gadd
Kt Commander (s), 2731, Thomas
Brindisi (s), 2129, Blackburn
Gwalior (s), 1648, Spence
Rohilla (s), 2175, Nantes
Rosetta (s), 2039, Gadd,
Tehran (s), 1884, Leigh
Thibet (s), 1595, Denny
Venetia (s), 1551
Teandice (s), 1408, Habethost
Felbridge (s), 1336, Cowie
Leander (s), 1838, Robson
Etholaida (s), 1705, Kirby
Queen of England, 590, Spencer

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Assaye, Bradford
H M S Lapwing, Dare
R I M S Canning, Chandler
R I M S Clive, Street
R I M S Dalhousie, Black
R I M S Elphinstone, Holland
Seoadler (German Cruisor), Koelner

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 28.

FROM GLASGOW.

Scindia s—200 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 1 butt whisky, Latham and Co; 50 cases whisky, Lyon and Co; 197 hogsheads s.s, H J Rustomjee and Co; 35 bales papers, A C Hyderally; 33 bales paper, H Shapoorjee. Clan Macleod s—1 butt whisky, Phillips and Co. City of Khios s—100 cases sulphuric acid, Treacher and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—50 cases whisky, H A Hormusjee; 5 cases umbrellas, Jooma Salla Mahomed.
City of Khios, s—36 cases medicine, &c, Treacher and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Peshawur s—191 cases provisions, &c, and 11 ham and bacon, Treacher and Co; 4 cases printing papers, &c, G Claridge and Co; 10 casks lead shots, T Dawoodjee; 6 bales printing papers, B A Sabjeo and Co; 15 cases provision, &c, W B Green and Co.
Leander s—5 cases soap, E Rusoojee; 16 cases biscuits, M Nusserwanjee Erani; 50 drums turpentine, S Tyabjee and Co; 100 drums turpentine, H S Adum, and Co.
Thorndale s—9 cases medicine, V Nuthoo and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Edenbridge s—10 cases perfumed spirit, Manockjee Dadabhoy.
Ehrenfels s—100 cases window glass, M Ebramjee; 61 cases glassware, Jaffer Rumnik; 7 cases glassware H Hassan Ahmed; 125 cases candles, and 12 cases papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 21 cases glassware, R Cassum; 155 cases candles, D Khanbhoy; 107 cases glassware, Moosa Ayoob; 41 cases glassware, S M Cassum.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—9 bales paper, I E Umrigar and Co; 25 bales writing paper, M Essajee; 105 bales papers, Volkart Brothers; 101 bales papers, S A S Dawood; 3 cases glassware, R Cassum; 27 cases glassware, A Salmon and Co; 6 bales papers, N Hiptoolabhoy; 11 bales papers, K Shrikrishnadas; 10 bales papers, M A M Shurufally.

FROM VENICE.

Poseidon s—35 cases butter, Essoofally Russooljee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—35 cases matches, Owen and Okell; 65 cases matches, Lyon and Co; 110 cases paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 14 cases lamps, M Dawoodjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Khi s—100 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales cotton A S Moodeliar and Co: 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.
Eden Hall s—100 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 179 cwts myrabolams, Kurmalli Shuriff and Co; 11 bales cotton, and 4 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Ebro s—3,999 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clan Gordon s—600 cwts wheat, bran, O Martin and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Templar s—1,000 cwts wheat, F Fischer and Co; 624 cwts gum, Jetha Premjee; 50 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 49,70 cwt linseed A Allymahomed and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Poseidon s—150 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 150 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JULY 27.

Western, Maj. Ms, Dist staff on leave, from Belgaum.
Errington, Capt, 8th Bo, Inft on leave, from Nagar.
JULY 28.
Fordyce, Maj, Bengal, M A, Dept on leave, from Madras.

DEPARTURES—JULY 28.

Campbell, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Dinapore.
Leslie, Lt, Bo 4th Inft H Q off leave, to Aurrungabad.
JULY 28.
Deathy, Maj, Bengal, R H A, on leave, to England.
Thurnall, Lt, Ms, 7th Inft, on leave, to England.
Sykes, Lt, Bengal, 2nd D Guards, on leave, to England.
Cama, Surg-Maj, Ms 9th Inft, on leave, to England.
Western, Maj Ms, Staff on leave, to England.
Currie, Maj, Ms, 2nd Norfolk Regt, on duty, to England.
Rowker, Lt, Ms, 2nd Som L I, on leave, to London.
Fordyce, Maj, Bengal, M A Dept, on leave, to England.
Errington, Capt, 16s, 8th Inft, off leave, to Nagar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HONBLE L. H. BAILEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 29th July.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be practice at Tent-pegging on the Cooperage at 7 o'clock this morning.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major and Adjutant, B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th July.

1. There will be a Regimental Committee Meeting at the Fort Head-Quarters on Tuesday next the 1st proximo, at 6-30 p.m.
2. The following drills will take place next week:—
Fort Head-Quarters.
Tuesday, 1st August, 6-30 p.m.—25 pr. gun drill.
Friday, 4th August, 6-30 p.m.—25 pr. gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
Tuesday, 1st August, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Friday, 4th August, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut., Acting Adjt. B. V. A.

CALENDAR—JULY, 1893.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon	July	29th, 1h. 12m. a.m.
Last Quarter	Aug.	5th, 9h. 14·8m. a.m.
New Moon	"	12th, 1h. 39·1m. a.m.
First Quarter	"	19th, 2h. 43·9m. p.m.
Full Moon	"	27th, 1h. 31·2m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise.	Sun-set.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 29	Cricket: Gymkhana vs. Islam, (C.C.). Bombay Gymkhana Boating Bandora Creek, 5 p.m. The Australian Circus, 9 p.m. Association Football, 5-30 p.m.	5 36	6 36	0 11a 11 56a	5 12m 6 11a
Sun. 30	9th Sunday after Trinity. English Mail expected per s. s. Assam.*	5 37	6 36	—— 0 40a	5 49m 6 42a
Mon. 31	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Sale of the ship Valiant, Prince's Dock, 4 p.m., (Bennett and Co.) Bombay Natural History Society, monthly Meeting, 5-30 p.m.	5 37	6 35	0 35m 1 11a	6 24m 7 13a
Aug. Tues. 1	Novelty Theatre: Amateur Dramatic Performance, 9-30 p.m. Sydenham Mechanics' Institute, Annual Meeting, 5-30 p.m.	5 37	6 35	1 14m 1 43a	6 58m 7 45a
Wed. 2	Bombay Fire Insurance Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5 p.m.	5 37	6 34	1 55m 2 16a	7 32m 8 18a
Thur. 3	Novelty Theatre: Amateur Dramatic Performance, 9-30 p.m.	5 38	6 34	2 39m 3 01a	8 8m 8 55a
Fri. 4	Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Assam.	5 38	6 33	2 39m 3 39a	8 49m 9 44a

* Left Aden on Monday, at 2 p.m.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 28.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening makes Consols and Indian Sterling Loan unchanged at Wednesday's reduced quotations of 98⅜ and 108¼, respectively. Four per cent. Rupee Securities, were ⅛ per cent. lower at £68¼. French Rentes in Paris recovered half of Wednesday's drop, and were ⅛ per cent. higher at 97¾. Paris Exchange on London was a centime higer, at fcs. 25·22. Bar Silver was again ¼d. higher in London, at 32½d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal advanced in value half a cent., say to 71 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London half a cent. lower, at 4·83¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 3 5-16d.

The weekly Returns of the Bank of England issued in London yesterday showed no change in the position of the Reserve since the previous statement, the proportion being still 48 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 2½ per cent.; but the Market rates of discount on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was put up ⅛ per cent., to 1⅞, and 2⅛ per cent., respectively.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady yesterday; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady, the total Sales having been 12,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4½d. per lb.; and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 13-32d. for July deliveries, and 4 7-16d. for November-December. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York, rendy Mid.-Uplands Cotton was still quoted yesterday at 8 cents per lb.; but September Futures were 9 points higher, at 7·94 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales; and the total figures for the season now give the following comparison with those in the two previous years for the same time:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Thursday's Receipts	1,000	700	800
Five days' do.	9,000	4,400	6,800
Since 1st Sept., 1892	4,779,000	7,047,300	6,888,800

Business in Cotton in our local market to-day has been upon a small scale on both directions, and the feeling has been quiet but prices are quite unchanged. Exports have only bought 100 Damargaum, at Rs. 192; and 100 Westerns, at Rs. 185; while the Mills have taken 450 bales, consisting of 250 Dhulia at Rs. 159-65; and 100 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 180; and Tinnivelly at Rs. 200 per candy.

WHEAT remains very quiet in tone with but little doing for export, and there has been no movement whatever in prices.

SEEDS have again been taken to a moderate extent by shippers in a steady market, and the price of Linseed has again advanced half an anna per cwt. say to Rs. 7-7-6 to Rs. 7-9-6 per cwt.; but other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bom bay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	790	bales.
Wheat	5,510	cwts.
Linseed	2,752	"
Rapeseed	662	"
Poppyseed	1,524	"
Castorseed	1,127	"

FREIGHTS remain very quiet, nominally at last quotations; but, as usual on mail-day, no fresh business has transpired.

EXCHANGE opened with a weak feeling at 1s. 3 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and a demand against *Silver Sales* to a large extent again appearing, rates again weakened, and a fair amount of Telegraphic and Demand was again taken at 1s. 3⅛d. and 1s. 3 9-32d., respectively. Three months' sight Credits were quoted at the opening at 1s. 3⅛d. for August delivery, at which a few Bills were placed, and in sympathy with the demand for Bank remittance, this rate also receded to 1s. 3 15-32d., at which Bills were sold to a moderate extent for August delivery; but, at the close, this rate was doubtful, as Bank Paper also rallied again to 1s. 3 9-32 to 5-16d. for Telegraphic, and for November-December 1s. 3⅛d. was offering without finding takers. Export Bills still remain scarce, though there were a few more offering to-day for all deliveries, and for forward, we hear of a fair enquiry from sellers on the basis of current rates. On account of the uncertainty that prevails as to whether an import duty will be levied on Silver or not, buyers and sellers of Credits and Bank Paper alike hold aloof, as import duty in Silver if large enough would be a check to the large purchases that are being made of the metal now, and would be the means of Government before long having their Council Bills applied for; otherwise the proceeds of Silver at the prices being paid for it in the bazaar appear to be more than sufficient for some time to come. Rates, however, left off a shade firmer, in sympathy with Calcutta, in the meantime as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 3 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 3 9-32 to 5-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BRITISH INTERESTS IN THE SIAMESE QUESTION.

STATEMENT BY LORD ROSEBERY.

LONDON, JULY 27.

In the House of Lords, to-night, Lord Rosebery in reply to a question, said that the Government fully realised its ready protection to British lives and property at Bangkok, but was not indifferent to recent events in that quarter. Government, he added, regret that France thought a blockade necessary, though the same had not yet been formally notified to the Powers, and perhaps might yet be averted.

His Lordship said the territorial arrangements involved in the dispute are matters which concern Great Britain, and he believed that France recognises the value of preserving the independence of Siam and the importance that Great Britain and France should be where have conterminous frontiers in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, which would involve them in heavy military expenditure and create liability to panic.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

FREE FIGHT IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

An unparalleled scene of uproar and excitement took place in the House of Commons, last night, during the debate on Mr. Gladstone's new financial clause of the Home Rule Bill. Mr. Chamberlain made a speech, in which he compared Mr. Gladstone to Herod. Upon which the Irish members retorted by calling Mr. Chamberlain a Judas.

The Chairman attempted to put the Amendment when the Conservatives cried "order," and demanded Mr. O'Connor to withdraw his objectionable expression. A scuffle then ensued between the Conservatives and Nationalists, and blows were freely exchanged. The Speaker was summoned and induced Mr. O'Connor to apologise, and quiet was restored, and the Clause voted by a majority of twenty-nine.

The remaining Clauses were then passed, and the report on the Bill fixed to take place on the 7th August.

PROPOSED BILL TO ABOLISH THE INDIA COUNCIL.

Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji are promoting a Bill to abolish the India Council, and to provide a Parliamentary inquiry into the Government of India every twenty years.

THE VICTORIA COURT-MARTIAL.

FINDING OF THE COURT.

MALTA, JULY 27.

The court-martial on the loss of the Victoria was finished to-day. The Court found that the collision was entirely due to the order given by Admiral Sir George Tryon.

Captain Bourke and the other survivors are acquitted from all blame.

The Court regretted that Rear Admiral Markham did not ask for an explanation of Admiral Tryon's signal, but added that it would be fatal to the best interests of the service to condemn him for executing the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Court then dissolved.

THE MAHOMEDANS IN UGANDA.

THE RETURN OF SIR GERALD PORTAL STOPPED.

Reuter's correspondent at Zanzibar states that Sir Gerald Portal, whilst on his journey to the Coast, was stopped on the 26th June by messengers sent from Uganda reporting the situation there as unsatisfactory in connection with the Mussulman Party, and requesting him to return.

Sir Gerald Portal, with Colonel Rhodes and Lieutenant Villiers, thereupon turned back, leaving Mr. Berkeley to bring on Sir Gerald's despatches.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 28.

The *s. s.* Siam, with the homeward Indian mails of the 21st instant, arrived here at 2-30 a.m.

SUEZ, JULY 28.

The s. s. Hydaspes, with the outward English mails of the 21st instant, left here at 0-30 a.m.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA JULY 28.

The *Englishman's* Special Correspondent at Bangkok wires on the 26th instant that the terms of the Ultimatum are now announced, and Siam has agreed to withdraw her posts on the left bank of the Mekong within one month, and to give satisfaction for fighting there, and the recent attack on ships, punishing the culprits and indemnifying the families of the killed, in addition to two million francs for damages sustained. She will also deposit three millions as a guarantee for the fulfilment of her offer. Siam declined to recognise the Cambodian and Annamite rights to the Mekong, except to the south of a line drawn to the most Northern Siamese post already occupied by the French, up to about 18 degrees of north latitude, all islands to be common territory.

Wiring next day the Correspondent says :—M. Pavie has not yet left Siamese waters. Seven more French boats, making a total of ten, are reported to be outside.

Commerce is stopping, and the Consuls have consented measures for the protection of European subjects.

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA

Cholera in a virulent epidemic form has broken out at Howrah and in the vicinity of the railway station among the returned pilgrims from Puri. All the cases have so far proved fatal.

THE S. S. GLENGARRY.

The steamer Glengarry arrived in the river, and will be towed up to Calcutta to-morrow.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 28.

It is expected that the Opium Commission will arrive in India early in November, and remain through the whole cold weather if not longer.

MAXIM GUNS FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS OF MUSKETRY.

Twelve maxim guns are at last being sent out from England for Indian Schools of Musketry. They are of 45 bore, as it has been found that the recoil with 303 cordite cartridges is not sufficient to work the machinery of the gun automatically.

LEE-METFORD RIFLES FOR INDIA.

Over forty-eight thousand Lee-Metford Rifles have now been issued to the British Infantry in India, and there are 29,000 in reserve. In fact fifty-two out of a total of fifty-three Regiments have been re-armed, the exception being the Somersetshire Light Infantry in Madras, which is under orders for England.

RE-ARMAMENT OF NATIVE CAVALRY WITH MARTINI-HENRYS.

The re-armament of Native Cavalry with the Martini-Henry carbines is proceeding, the 2nd and 5th Punjab Cavalry having received their weapons.

One hundred carbines per regiment have already been distributed for instructional purposes.

All twelve-pounder guns, required for horse and field artillery in India, have been received, and all batteries in the Bengal Presidency are in possession of the new gun.

Only five in Bombay and four in Madras have now to be re-armed.

The total number of batteries in all India is 530.

THE PLANTERS' REPRESENTATIVE ON THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 28.

H. E. the Governor has replied to the memorial of the Wynaad Planters' Association asking for the appointment of a planters' representative in the Legislative Council regretting his inability to do so owing, as in consequence of the introduction of the Native Marriage Bill he feels it necessary to re-[illegible] Mr. Sankara Nair as a west coast expert. [illegible] be no other vacancy for fifteen months.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 28.

The Legislative Council re-assembled this afternoon. The debate on the budget was resumed.

The Hon. Mr. Trevor, having replied on the several points raised by his Excellency the Governor wound up the debate, and said that the criticism offered the budget had been of a most friendly character, and had not touched the general policy, but only related to certain items.

His Excellency said it was obviously gratifying to see that on this first occasion the Council had had the opportunity of discussing the budget that general approval has been given to the lines upon which the Bombay Government has been working for so many years. He did not expect that would be the case always, and quite understood it was possible that their policy would be subjected to closer examination and wider criticism in future years, but whether the Government agreed or not with the criticism offered they would be always glad to accord a most careful attention to the advice given. He dealt at considerable length on all the points raised by the Council, and then proceeded with the first reading of the Bill to further amend the Bombay Municipal Act.

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood, in introducing the Bill, explained that it was proposed to free the Municipality from certain restrictions, which had seriously crippled its income in the past, by only allowing it to place the surplus funds in the Bombay Bank and Government Securities. He pointed out that there was no such restriction in Calcutta, and he believed the Bombay Municipality might safely be trusted to deal with the moneys it collected.

The Hon. Mr. Macdonell opposed the Bill on the ground that the large question involved required to be more carefully considered, and as it at present stood he did not consider it a prudent measure, because it gave unlimited and irresponsible power to the Standing Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Padamji suggested that the Bill be shelved for twelve months.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta thanked the Government, for so generously recognising Bombay's capacity for local self-government. He denied that the Corporation has been hasty in asking for the legislation. The Bill was perfectly consistent with safety, and as a further guarantee he proposed at the second reading to introduce the amendment requiring the decision of the Standing Committee dealing with surplus funds to be approved by the Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. Currie was against the Bill, arguing that the case had not been made out.

His Excellency said that if the Bombay Municipality was capable of legitimately raising and spending about sixty lakhs yearly, it was an extraordinary thing that it should not be entrusted to invest, with discretion, some portion of its monies. He saw no necessity in referring the Bill to a select committee, and considered that the matter has been sufficiently discussed. Considering the additional safeguard of the Hon. Mr. Mehta's proposed amendment he thought there ought to be no opposition to the Bill.

The Bill then passed the first reading.

The Hon. Mr. Macdonell pressed for a select committee which the Government agreed to nominate, to report within one week.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointment on his Personal Staff with effect from the 17th instant :—Lieutenant Stack, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, to be Aide-De-Camp and interpreter, vice Captain Hudson, 19th Bengal Lancers, vacated.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

4th Bombay Cavalry—Captain Grantham, 6th Bombay Cavalry, to be 2nd Squadron Commander sub-pro tem, vice Captain Wadeson, seconded.

7th Bombay Lancers.—Captain Payton, 3rd Light Cavalry, to be 4th Squadron, Commander (provisionally), vice Captain Belli Bivar, appointed 3rd Squadron Commander.

6th Bombay Cavalry—Captain C. M. Cartwright, to be 3rd Squadron Commander, sub-protem, vice Captain Grantham, seconded.

With the approval of the Government the Provincial Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointment :—Colonel Sartorius, Staff Corps, to officiate as Colonel on the Staff, at Nasirabad during the absence of Colonel Cunningham, on leave in India, or until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief :—

7th Hussars—2nd Lieutenant Frazer, to remain in England, from 17th July to 29th September, 1893, on medical certificate, in extension of leave granted him in Bombay Army Orders No. 189 of 1st April, 1892, and No. 34 of 17th February, 1893.

North Lancaster Regiment (1st battalion)—Lieutenant Lowndes, to remain in England, from 12th July to 27th October, 1893, on medical certificate, in extension of leave granted him in Bombay Army Order No. 38 of 1893.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Lancashire Fusiliers, 2nd battalion'— Major May, to England, for four months, on private affairs.

Gloucestershire Regiment, 2nd Battalion—2nd Lieutenant Eastwood, officiating wing officer on probation, 3rd Bombay Infantry in India, from 20th to 26th June, 1893, on private affairs.

DEATH OF SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY'S SON.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's son and heir, Cursetjee Manockjee, died from fever this afternoon.

CAVALRY LINES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 28.

The work of the Cavalry Lines Committee is exceedingly complicated and difficult owing to the extreme variety of opinions and suggestions from commanding officers, scarcely two being alike. The decision however, is likely to be in favour of some plan for improving the lines. One proposal which is likely to have found favour with the Committee was that the State should become the owner of lines, renting them to regiments. This, however, is voted, because instructions to the Committee preclude any proposal involving expenditure by the State.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Lieutenant Bruce, 5th Gurkhas, returns from the Gilgit Agency, to regimental duty, at his own request.

Captain Newmarch, from leave, goes as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Indore, replacing Captain Herbert, who goes as Political Agent, Kotah.

Major Pulley, 5th Gurkha Rifles, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Almora.

Home Department.—Complete information is given about the subjects to qualify in for the intermediate examination for Bachelor of Arts at Calcutta.

It is not yet certain whether all the Bills will be ready for the next Council.

Lieutenant W. Brown has been admitted to the Staff Corps.

Leave has been granted to Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull, Squadron Commander, 15th Bengal Lancers, for six months, and Captain Wallace, 27th Bengal Infantry for one year.

Extensions of leave has been granted to Major E. Sandys, for three months ; Surgeon Major C. Macartie for one year ; Lieutenant H. Grove for two months; and Lieutenant F. Badcock, for six months.

The following promotions have been notified :—To be Major, Captain F. White ; to be Captain Lieutenant E. Lang.

Admissions to Colonel's allowances—Major-General Nairne and Colonel Swinhowe.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers—Captain R. Morris has been appointed to be Adjutant.

Home Department—Rules have been published regarding remuneration of Medical Officers for attendance on Native Chiefs, &c., in Native States.

H. E. the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to recognise the appointment of Signor Baxboro as acting Consul for Italy at Bombay, vice Signor Branchi.

Finance Department—Mr. G. Ray has been appointed Assistant Accountant Generel and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal.

Mr. A. Newmarch is posted as Assistant Comptroller General, in charge of the outside Audits.

Mr. F. Gordon has been transferred to Burma.

Mr. J. Pringle has been posted to the Paper Currency Department, Calcutta.

Leave granted to Major Sadler has been notified.

Mr. Burn, senior examiner in the Telegraph Department, is granted three months' privilege leave, and Mr. Moraison, Government Examiner, East Indian Railway, is appointed to act for him during his absence on leave.

Hyderabad Contingent, 4th Lancers.—Lieutenant H. Beville, to be officiating Squadron Commander, vice Lieutenant Bernard, on furlough.

The following Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Lieutenants W. Manning, Sikh Infantry, for one year ; R. Lye, for one year ; and J. Meyer, R. E., for six months.

Lieutenant W. S. Browne's death at Camp Maland, Kuram Valley, is notified.

No concession whatever has been granted to the Exchange Banks as the result of Mr. Toomey's Mission to Simla. The Government will not give any such assurance as a three and half per cent. loan.

In reply to the enquiry from the Bombay Government, the Government of India have ruled that land within cantonment limits can without the sanction of the military department of the Government of India be put to such use as the construction of new staff quarters upon it, provided there is no fort in the vicinity.

THE AMIR AND THE HAZARAS.

Nothing further has been heard from Hazarajat. It is even rumoured that the Amir may withdraw his troops.

HEAVY FLOODS IN MUSAFFERGARH.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 28.

News has been received of heavy floods in Musaffargarh, which have done much damage to the town on the 26th instant.

The Deputy Commissioner of Multan has reported the despatch of ten boats to Muzaffargarh, which was completely surrounded by water three feet in the Civil station.

Captain Dallas, Deputy Commissioner, had taken refuge in the Kotwali, and the loss of his life was considered probable unless boats arrived.

The railway and telegraph were both breached from Dera Ghazi Khan side.

Mr. Dames, Deputy Commissioner, afforded every assistance, and had personally come to Musaffargarh with two row-boats and a number of coolies. He reported on the 27th instant, that no lives had been lost in the city, which was not much worse, and was still dry inside.

The walls of the kutchery, the munsiff's court, and the treasury had not suffered, but all bungalows in the station and the jail were in ruins and the sessions court was expected to fall.

The chief loss suffered by the people was the destruction of kacha houses on low ground surrounding the main town.

The prisoners were sent to Multan.

Mr. Dames further reported that the flood was subsiding fast, and that there were now plenty of boats.

There was no communication between Dera Ghazi Khan and Musaffargarh, except by boat.

Mr. Bruce, Commissioner, arrived at Dera Ghazi Khan on the 27th instant, and was proceeding to Musaffargarh by boat.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JULY 27.

A meeting was held this evening, in the library hall, to express heartfelt thanks to the House of Commons and to Mr. H. Paul, Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, and others for their disinterested efforts in passing the resolution about the Simultaneous Civil Service Examinations. Rao Bahadur Balvantrao Sakharam Kirtane, late Subha of the Baroda State, presided.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora arrived here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, JULY 28

The s. s. Ravenna, arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JULY 28.

French mail steamer Natal from Suez arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	4 3-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	98 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	97¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	93½
Bar Silver	32¼

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £29,600,000, Increase £100,000 ; public deposits, £4,700,000, decrease £300,000 ; other deposits, £34,000,000, decrease £100,000 ; other securities, £25,100,000, decrease £100,000 ; notes and gold, £19,200,000, decrease £100,000. The Bank reserve is 48 per cent. of the liabilities.

THE FATAL RIOTS IN KATTYAWAR.

Further particulars received in Bombay, by Hindu gentlemen, from Junaghadh regarding the fatal riot committed by the Mahomedans at Veraval on Mohurram Day, show that the fanatic Mahomedans have put several Hindus to death in a barbarous manner. The brutal outrage, which is unparalleled in the history of Junagadh State, was quite unprovoked, though not altogether unexpected as there existed ill-feeling between the Mahomedans and Hindus for the last two years, and it was feared that this quarrel would culminate into a serious riot. The worst fears have been realised, and the calamitous riot, which has cast a gloom on the little village of Veraval, reminds one of the invasion of Mahomed Ghazni, who in the 11th century razed to the ground the sacred temple of Somnath and burnt alive the custodians of the idols.

To bring to a termination the feud that existed between the Mahomedans and Hindus, a Commission was appointed some time ago to enquire into the matter. Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Beg, Oriental Translator to Government, Mr. Runchhodlal, and Colonel Hunter, who acted as an independent officer, were amongst the members of the Commission, which has not yet finished the work. On account of this disagreement between the two communities, the immersion of *tazias* was stopped for two years. On the last Mohurrum Day, orders were issued by the Durbar, directing the way of the *tabood* procession and sending necessary arrangements for the preservation of peace and tranquillity ; and for this purpose a detachment of policemen was sent to Patan. In direct defiance of the order the Mahomedans made their *taboots* unusually high, so that they could not pass from under the gates. But the Durbar, probably with the intention of not giving any cause of complaint or provocation to the Mahomedans, made special arrangement by digging under the gates. After they had passed through the gates, the Mahomedans, whose religious fervour is said to have reached a very high pitch on the day, went astray from the path marked out for them, and suddenly made a rush at the Hindu temple. They first fell on the monks, who were in the temple, and after mercilessly beating them with *lathis* and hatchets, the Mahomedans, in the height of fanaticism, poured kerosine oil on the monks and burnt them alive. Thus three monks met their death in a terrible manner. The Mahomedans polluted and broke the idols and set the temple on fire. The report of this action spread through the town like wild-fire and the Hindus fled to their houses, and shut the doors. Their grief and fear were indescribable, because the element of the Mahomedan population is larger in Patan. The Mahomedans defied the police, and threw stones at the Police Superintendent. They foully murdered a doctor, a jailor, and two other State servants, who were proceeding to hold an inquest on the bodies. The action of the Mahomedans seems to have been pre-meditated, and the Hindus, who were taken by surprise, and unprepared with sinews of war, were quite helpless, and unable to offer any resistance. The Mahomedans murdered in all eleven Hindus. Seven were seriously wounded, and it is feared that some of them will not survive the injuries. A vaccinator, a state doctor, a compounder, and a jailor were also murdered in a shocking manner without any provocation whatever. More than fifteen Hindus were waylaid and assaulted by the Mahomedans, but their injuries are not of a serious nature. The Mahomedans say that two of their men were seriously wounded, but there is no fear of their succumbing to the injuries. On the news being telegraphed to Junagadh, reinforcement was sent by special train, and every precaution was taken to restore order and peace.

The Hindus still complain that safety of their lives is in danger, and they ask the Bombay Hindus for protection. A telegram was sent to the Dewan of Junagadh from Bombay, asking him to take measures for the protection of their lives, and a reply was received to the effect that order was restored and there was now no apprehension for the safety of lives and property of the Hindus in Patan.

Another telegram received by Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji yesterday morning, states that the murderers have not been captured, nor any arrangement made by the State. The telegram further states that there is yet too much fear and asks for protection.

Mr. Chunilal Sarabhai, Dewan of Junagadh, in reply to the telegram sent by Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji, wires as follows :—" Your telegram received ; enquiry and *bandobust* are in progress."

Another telegram was received yesterday morning from the Mamlatdars of Veraval and Prabhas Patan by Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji, and it ran as follows :—" Murderers not captured ; no arrangement still ; too much fear ; protect us."

Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji, who went to Poona, on Wednesday last, to see his Excellency the Governor, in connection with the riot, has not yet returned, and the result of his interview with his Excellency Lord Harris is not known. The Hindus are thinking of getting up a fund for the purpose of giving aid to the relations of the unfortunate victims.

Mr. Mansookhram Soorajram Desai has received a letter from Mr. Chunilal Sarabhai, Dewan of Junagadh, who says that the Mahomedans were the aggressors. They destroyed *Shiv Ling* and immediately began to erect on that spot a small structure resembling the mosque. The Assistant Political Agent and Mr. Munsi Goolam Mahomed, barrister-at-law, have proceeded to Veraval. The Vahivatdar of Verawal has sent a telegram to the Dewan, to the effect that peace has been restored for the present ; seven dead bodies found." The Hindus having got scent of the movements of the Mahomedans sent a telegram to the Political Agent that the Mahomedans would not immerse the *tazias* at the " Kholi Raj," but would take another course with the intent to molest the Hindus. The Political Agent replied that arrangements were made for the preservation of peace, and that the Hindus should not throw any obstacles in the way of the Mahomedans in immersing the *tazias* in the river at Kholi Raj.

It will be remembered with painful interest by the Hindus that in the year 1024, while Mahomed Ghazni invaded Gujerat, he plundered the temple of Somnath in Patan, broke *Shiv Ling* to pieces, and notwithstanding the earnest solicitations of the worshippers, the Mahomedan invader destroyed all the idols and burnt alive the worshippers, who had offered gold and jewels as inducement to Mahomed to refrain from breaking the idols.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Wedding is over, the bells are silent, the flowers are faded, the fairy-lights are out, and not only for our own time, but for generations to come the story is told of the royal bridal of the Duke and Duchess of York—the future King and Queen-Consort of England. And now the wild fever of excitement into which London worked itself has cooled—giving place to the torpid depression which always succeeds abnormal effort. We have discussed —at secondhand of course—for all London was not bidden to the wedding feast, the whole affair—bride, bridegroom, bridesmaids, and royal relatives, cakes, presents, trousseaux until we have entirely exhausted the subject of the Royal connection. We have commented on—at secondhand too of course—for who could judge of the beauty of wedding garments from the hurried glance into the close carriages as the processions rolled by—the superb bridal gown of brocade of Spitalsfields' make with a design in silver of rose, thistle, and shamrocks on a pearl white ground ; the antique Honiton lace veil, thrown back, as her Majesty the Queen desires, though if royal brides were shy they might like to hide behind its folds ; the bridal bouquet of orchids, white carnations, and white Provence roses with a faint pink-tinted heart, which are known here as the flower of the House of York until we have nearly said everything that could be said on the wedding garment question.

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It was a pity to hide away such a pretty sight, where it could only be seen by a select few hundred people. A Royal wedding, a spectacle for the nation, would be more fitly celebrated in the Abbey or St. Paul's, or better still under the wide canopy of the sky, in Hyde Park, so that all who cared might witness it. Then we might all have looked on at the imposing ceremony—the assemblage of honorable right reverend bishops, the splendid array of royal kith and kin, the bridegroom supported by his royal father, and the bride with her following of cousin princesses—the most charming group of all in their white satin frocks trimmed with silver lace—the bodices of the elder ones cut in low square-shape and silver-edged with silver girdles, the only colour being clusters of moss rose buds tied with rose pink velvet. But we must take it on hearsay evidence that they all looked and bore themselves bravely as became a multitude not altogether unaccustomed to take part in fine ceremonials—her Majesty in a long trailing black satin gown and a white lace veil smiling on every one, while the Duchess of Teck in brown beamed with evidently complete satisfaction at the fulfilment of her maternal ambition. Other royal relatives added brightness of colour though not brighter faces to the crowd. There was the Queen of Denmark in grey satin, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz in purple, the Duchess of Fife in pale blue, the Duchess of Connaught in light green, the Duchess of Edinburgh in old rose, Princess Christian in purple and white lace, and the Princess of Wales and Princess Beatrice in cream.

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The Princess of Wales alone looked sad and heavy-eyed. She should have less than ordinary human feelings, if she could look on with face unmoved at a ceremony which might have been carried out under different circumstances ; and no one can wonder that her trouble should be painfully recalled by the wedding, and that her heart should silently cry, like other stricken mothers, for her first-born. While every one else has been rejoicing, she has been suffering ; and it is said that with difficulty, she is roused to take her usual part in social matters. Even the portrait, for which she is sitting to Mr. Luke Fildes, and which is intended by Prince George Duke of York for his apartments in St. James's Palace, she has taken no interest in—not even so much as to look at it.

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Though the royal function eclipsed all other events in the week, it did not interfere with the pleasant regatta days at Henley, or the intensely exciting university cricket matches at Lords'. Henley as usual brought rainy weather—it is as reliable for that purpose in farmer's eyes as the festival of the moist St. Swithin. But the rain fell at a convenient hour and did not prevent the floating population on the house-boats and on the club lawns from looking their best, and did not prevent the Henley men from winning in competition with the French crew—sending them back to the banks of the Seine to meditate on the fact that they have not yet—though they beat us last year on their own river—acquired the right to crow over us.

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At Lords' a more fiercely fought match than usual came off on Monday. So great was the enthusiasm in cricketing circles to secure a good view that late on Saturday afternoon, the coaches, drags, carriages, were taken up to the neighbourhood of the cricket ground ; and immediately on the opening of the gates on Monday were run in to the most desirable places. The scene was very gay. On the coach tops to screen off the broiling sun, great Japanese umbrellas were spread—some gaily coloured, others gilt or silvered with a coloured lining. Seats were at a premium, and impossible to be had ; so that those who had none pre-engaged had to stand, and endure the scorching heat unsheltered by parasol, as etiquette precludes their use on the level. Dresses of the lightest texture were universally worn. The new cambric muslins, sprigged with colour and trimmed with lace insertion over ribbon, were most popular. Tussore silk cloaks to protect pretty frocks from the dust were also a noticeable feature. Wide lace hats crowned with roses ; or with tufts of cornflowers above and under the leaf seemed to be the favourite style, though they make a very poor shelter from sun shine as since April we have enjoyed, or tolerated, or suffered—which is the prevailing opinion as to its merits ?—suffered most likely for the Anglo-Saxon skin and spleen are ill-adapted to bear unusual developments of wind and weather.

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To be or not to be a F. R. G. S.—this has been one of the questions of interest to women this week, though the fact of their being admitted or not to fellowships of the Royal Geographical Society will hardly narrow the scope of their researches, while it may lessen the value of society whose breadth should be only limited by the boundaries of the world. A debate took place at the Society this week on the subject, to which a few ladies listened in the gallery. The result of a plebiscite of the members on the advisability of admitting women as ordinary fellows had shown that 1169 were in favour of the movement, while 466 opposed it. But the opposition mustered stronger at the polls, and though Lord Mayo pointed out that from a practical point of view the society would be the richer of women-fellow's subscriptions, fellows of the R. G. S. present decided that they would have no women among them, unless as honorary members, by which canny expedient they could fill the R. G. S. coffers with female shekels without suffering from female interference. What will become of the few women who are admitted as members by the late council is a matter that exercises the ungeographical mind ? Will they be sworn over to eternal secrecy like the lady free mason in the clock case ; or will they be privately conveyed by the minions of the R. G. S. to some distant lonely new-found-out lake, and sunk in a basket with a heavy stone like superfluous kittens.

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" One might have thought," writes a fair-minded, outspoken male contemporary, " from the fuss the Royal Geographical Society has been making about the election of women members in the same way as men, that it was a mightily learned and select body. It is nothing of the kind. Almost any respectable house-keeper who can afford two guineas may with a very slight amount of activity become a member of the Society. There is no necessity for learning or credentials of any kind. But women may be as scientific as Mrs. Somerville or Miss Fawcett, but, being women, they are in the opinion of a majority of the members under the leadership of Sir Richard Webster and Mr. G. N. Curzon, M.P., unfit to be members of the Royal Geographical Society."

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But women are winning their own way surprisingly fast, considering male jealousy and other impediments. The degree of doctor of science has just been added to the other honours which ladies have acquired since their admission to University degrees. Miss Maria M. Ogilvie on whom it has been conferred has just passed with the highest honour the final examination of London University, having by her detailed geological survey of the Dolomites in a district of the Tyrol carried out as well the conditions which require the candidate for the degree to show original work. Miss Ogilvie has had a series of successes throughout her educational course. At the Ladies' College, Edinburgh, she gained the gold medal as dux of the school, a prize of £100, and other distinctions. She also gained the B. Sc. degree of University College, London, in the department of Natural Science in 1890 and was awarded the gold medal in Professor Ray Lancaster's Class of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy. Miss Emily Pearson, the newly-appointed principal of Bedford College for Women, York Place, Baker Street, Marylebone, is another woman who has achieved brilliant distinctions. On leaving Somerville Hall she obtained a first class in the final classical school (*Literæ Huminores*) passing by general consent the most successful examination of any woman at Oxford.

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Among the distinctions conferred on women this week are scholarships at Lady Margaret Hall awarded to the following ladies—Miss Marjorie Carruthers £45 a year, for three years ; Miss Mary Morehead £35 a year, and Miss Rachel S. H. Steel £25. At St. Hugh's Hall Miss Mary A. Wilson has won a scholarship of £25.

A score or so more of followers of Sardar Ayub Khan have been banished from Kabul, and have arrived to swell the already overfull Afghan colony in Rawal Pindi. One is a relation, more or less close, of Muhammad Jan, whose name was pretty familiar with the Indian public in the days of the Sherpur defence. Sheo Radha Kishen, a down country banker, accompanied the party. His object in Kabul was the recovery of money, about half a lakh, lent to Ghilzai traders. He has had interviews with the Amir, and returns with the assurance of payment when the creditors are found.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, JULY 7.

This is America. It is always strange, even for the oldest traveller, to be in a foreign country. It is strangest of all to be in a foreign country where your own language is spoken, and where the manners and customs are always like your own, but always with a difference. Besides all this, it is strange to find the deck stationary instead of rolling. It takes two days, at least, to get accustomed to a floor and a pavement and a bed that does not roll with you and pitch with you and tremble under you.

Can one find anything new to say about such a common subject as a voyage across the Atlantic ? Well, perhaps this is new. At Queenstown there is time to go ashore, take a drive, and go off with the mails. It is a very pretty drive that they take you along the shore of the lovely Cove of Cark—*not* ignorant English call it Cork, but that is wrong. It is Cark. The drivers and the sellers of lace and of straw-berries are more Irish than anything you ever saw in Ireland. Says a wayfarer—an artless son of the soil—to the driver : " 'Tis the top o' th' marnin' to ye, Pat." How beautifully Irish ! How poetical ! " Pat," asks the Doubter, " if you passed that man with no visitors on your car, would he say " The top o' th' marnin' to ye," or would he say " Marnin', Pat ?" The driver laughs. " Marnin' he would say, or nothin' at all." Quite so. It is a poetical race.

Next time, dear Madam, that you are sea sick, place a piece of ice in your mouth and keep it there. When it is gone, take another piece. After that lie down and go to sleep in peace.

On every voyage the Unexpected always happens. Never have I taken ship, even across the Channel, without the Unexpected. This time it was a fog. We should have beaten the record of the Etruria—we should have got in on Friday night, or, at latest, on Saturday morning, but for the fog. We suddenly steamed into it—we were in it for four-and-twenty hours, going half speed—quarter speed—anything. The fog-horn blew all the time at regular intervals—you can hear it, they say—and I believe it—five, ten miles away. At last we were out of it, and went on our way at full speed, tearing through the water. We saw the stormy petrel—it seems to hop over the waves—a thousand miles from any land. What does it do ? Where does it rest ? It brought no storm to us, this little, fragile-looking thing. We sighted no vessels to speak of. This great round world of ours is very big, after all. There are ships by thousands cruising all over the ocean, and we saw none. It is a very big world.

We took across a thousand passengers, of whom six hundred were steerage. I watched these people with great interest. They are the stuff on whom the future of the States depends. Among the children are millionaires, lawyers, senators, presidents, to come. They were Norwegians, Irish, Germans, Scotch, and English. They are come to seek fortune. Well, I hope they will not stay in the towns. If I were among them and twenty years of age, I would see what Oregon or Washington Territory could do for me. But not to stay in New York. Here the Children of Gibeon continue to hew wood and to draw water. The place is too big. One might as well stay in London. And it is too hot and too cold. Let us go westward—always westward. In two hundred years the flow will still be westward, and China and the Isles shall be swallowed up by the race that flows always westward and speaks English and has trial by jury and free institutions.

One may so easily be mistaken in a fellow creature. I thought he was quite commonplace, with his suit of tweeds and his flat cap. But no ! I wronged him. One morning he revealed himself. "What we want," he said, "is to establish a common sentiment between the United States and ourselves. We want a bond of union. We want the real union of hearts." Fancy this apparently commonplace person—but I wronged him—wanting a union of hearts ! " What we should do, sir, to promote this union is to take over to Chicago one thousand popular men—say, Charley Coborn, now—and Boom him. That would do the trick for us." And I thought him commonplace ! We are short-sighted, purblind creatures.

Here is a story of the smoking saloon. " There were two pretty little children on board, one of them six and the other five. They were in charge of a lady, who was taking them home. One morning she left them for a quarter-of-an-hour. They were quite safe, she thought, in the cabin. When they were alone they found a reel of cotton, and they unwound the thread and dropped it out of the open port-hole. It made a pretty game—to drop it into the water and haul it up dripping wet. But unfortunately the thread broke. Then the elder boy got out of the port-hole in order to pick up the reel. As he did not come back, the younger boy prepared to go after him, in order to join in the game. Just then the lady returned, in time to haul him back. But his brother was playing the game in the white track of the ship—far, far astern—and he has never come back."

I do not think that justice has been done to the sea approach to New York. It is a noble arm of the sea, studded with islands, a worthy approach to a great city. As for the great statue of Liberty, which was presented to the city by the French Republic, it is not big enough, somehow. I think it should be three times as big, in order to be properly imposing. But Brooklyn Bridge is splendid. New York revisited after seventeen years proves to be transformed. Broadway no longer suggests, even remotely, Liverpool. Upper Broadway is filled with new buildings, which are large—in some cases, enormous—and pretentious, if not beautiful. The new Cathedral of St. Patrick suggests the architect of Hamburg Cathedral and of Christ Church, Hampstead. It is correct, I believe, in form—nothing is all wrong about it, to a layman's eye. But there is no soul in it. Heavens ! what does it mean—the human soul expressed in a building ? See it in Wells—in Canterbury—in Westminster ! How did it get there ? How does it get into poems, plays, and novels ? By Divine Gift and Grace—and these of late years have been denied to architects, because they have only copied.

It was Sunday afternoon ; the roads in Central Park were crowded with vehicles and those who drove them. There were the long buckboard, the buggy, the " Surrey," the trotting machine—they have now reduced the thing to a single wheel—the English carriage—everything that can be imagined in the way of carriage; and in this democratic country you do not want a footman and a yellow chariot before you can drive in the Park. The walks were crowded with people, who strolled or sat on the benches. You must not walk on the grass, because turf in Massachusetts is a serious thing, and easily dries up if you trample it under foot. However, the grey squirrells roll about upon it unreproved, and the American cock robin impudently gazes upon the stream of strollers, and the peacock trails his long feathers ; and the air is filled with the fragrance of the white syringa blossom. We have no park in London half so beautiful as Central Park, New York ; and I may be mistaken, but I think the clear, bright sunshine and the blue sky and the dry air between them encourage the girls of New York to brighter colours than our damsels permit themselves. As the sun goes down we turn and drive home again through the most Continental of towns to our hotel, where they give us an admirable (Continental) little dinner. And then we go upstairs to a cool room above, where The Storyteller—there are two, but the one I mean is the younger, and he is The Storyteller—relates the Other story, and the Artist and the Doctor and the inferior storyteller listen. Down below, the rattle of the trams and the ringing of the bells and the trampling of many feet ascend upon the heated air. Oh ! It is Paris ! It is Marseilles ! It is Berlin ! It is Brussels ! But where is the City of Stuyvesant ? Where is New York ?

Letters from Mr. Pyne were received in Peshawar, on Saturday last. He reports all well in Kabul, and seems eminently satisfied with the way in which he was received by his Highness the Amir.

The health of the troops in Peshawar has distinctly improved. Arrangements are in course of progress for a relief of men from the Welsh Fusiliers at Nowshera ; the 5th Fusiliers and Rifle Brigade at Pe

THE ENLARGED LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FIRST MEETING.

SPECIALLY REPORTED.

POONA, JULY 27.

As already recorded in our issue of yesterday, the first meeting of the Enlarged Legislative Council took place on Thursday. The members present were :—

His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Harris, G.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay (presiding); the Honourable Mr. H. M. Birdwood, M.A., LL.D., C.S.I. ; the Honourable Mr. A. C. Trevor, I.C.S. ; the Honourable Mr. Basil Lang, Acting Advocate-General ; the Honourable Rao Bahadur Oodharam Mulchand ; the Honourable Rao Bahadur Ranchoredlal Chotalal, C.I.E. ; the Honourable Khan Bahadur Dorabji Padumji ; the Honourable Mr. John Nugent, I.C.S. ; the Honourable Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, I.C.S. ; the Honourable Mr. F. M. Mehta, M.A. ; the Honourable Mr. James Currie ; the Honourable Mr. W. R. Macdonell ; the Honourable Mr. Herbert Batty, I.C.S., M.A. ; the Honourable Mr. R. G. Counham, M.A. ; the Honourable Mr. A. T. Shuttleworth; the Honourable Mr. Ganpatrao Damodhur Pande ; the Honourable Mr. Vishnu Raghunath Nathu, B.A., LL.B. ; the Honourable Mr. W. H. Crowe, I.C.S. ; the Honourable Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ranade, C.I.E., M.A., LL.B. ; the Honourable Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, B.A., LL.B. ; the Honourable Khan Bahadur A. D. Hasan Ali Beg Effendi ; and the Honourable Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E.

His Excellency, having opened the proceedings in the terms already reported by telegraph, the Council proceeded to the business of the day.

QUESTIONS.

The following questions, put on the agenda paper by the Hon. Mr. Setalvad were answered :—

(1) In the case of what Municipalities in the Northern Division was the penalty of suspension resorted to during the last five years in connection with the question of abolishing octroi duties and imposing a house-tax in their place ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood said : The reply to the Honourable Member's question is that, during the past five years, the Municipalities of Mehmadabad, Parantij, Dhandeka and Jambusar in the Northern Division have been superseded under Section 43 of the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act 1881, for reasons such as are contemplated in that section, some of which were connected with the question of the abolition or reduction of octroi duties and the imposition of a house-tax in their place.

The reasons for superseding the Municipality of Mehmadabad are stated in Government Notification No. 1408 of the 8th May, 1888.

The reasons for superseding the Municipality of Parantij are stated in Government Notification No. 729 of the 13th February, 1890.

The reasons for superseding the Municipality of Dhandhuka are thus stated in Government Notification No. 4103 of the 26th November, 1891 :—

"(1) In January, 1890, the Municipality, by a majority of votes, resolved upon the abolition of octroi duties on all but five articles and on the imposition of a small house-tax in lieu of the duties so to be abolished. This measure received the approval of Government in Government Resolution No. 1479 of 15th April, 1890, and thereupon came into force. Since that time, however, a majority of the Municipal Commissioners have persistently opposed and obstructed all steps for collecting the house-tax, and by thus retarding the realization of municipal dues, have brought the work of the Municipality almost to a standstill.

"Owing to this obstruction, the classification of houses in the municipal district for the purpose of assessing the house-tax was so much delayed, that at the end of January, 1891, i. e., two months only before the end of the financial year 1890-91, about two thousand houses still remained to be classified ; the result being that the collection of that year's tax within the year was rendered almost impossible.

"At the budget meeting held in April, 1891, this state of things was brought under the notice of the Municipality, yet no steps were taken towards the collection of the house-tax. The consequence was inevitable deficit, to provide for which no other means was adopted.

"Seeing the attitude taken by the Commissioners, a considerable number of the townspeople have refused to pay the taxes due by them. Many suits have been filed against the Municipality to contest the legality of the house-tax. It cannot be expected from the Municipality, constituted as it is and hampered by such antecedents as have been described, that it should maintain its legal rights as a Corporation with the due degree of zeal and sincerity.

"On a consideration of these circumstances, the Governor in Council on the 1st June last gave a warning to the Municipality that unless, within two months, it took measures to reform its administration and to secure the proper collection, without delay, of the house-tax, the Municipality would be superseded.

"But from the reports received by the Governor in Council it appears that the Municipality has taken no steps to improve its administration, or to overcome the difficulties which its resolution of 29th April, 1891, has led to. On the contrary, the Municipality is now Rs. 5,000 in debt and the schoolmasters and municipal servants in its employ are without their pay."

It thus appears that the Dhandhuka Municipality was practically bankrupt.

The reasons for superseding the Municipality of Jambusar are thus stated in Government Notification No. 2144 of the 15th June, 1891.

"In May, 1889, the Commissioner, N. D., submitted to Government a report by Mr. Quin, Assistant Collector and President of the Municipality, showing the very insanitary state of the town, the failure of the Municipal Commissioners to recognize their responsibilities, and their unwillingness to take such steps as would place the Municipality in a position to increase their income by unobjectionable means, and thereby introduce measures which would remove from the town the stigma of being one of the most unhealthy in the Presidency.

"Some of the Commissioners who were known to be in favour of reform, received anonymous threatening letters about this time, and thereupon, instead of continuing steadfast in the performance of their duty, they resigned their offices.

"In Resolution No. 2308 of 15th June, 1889, the Municipality was warned by Government that should it fail to bring about a satisfactory settlement of its financial difficulties, the method by which this might be done being pointed out to it, it would be necessary for Government to consider the advisability of superseding the Municipality.

"In November, 1889, the Assistant Collector and President reported that the Municipality had proposed a scheme of taxation whereby octroi duties were enhanced, the wheel-tax was reduced and a very light house duty was imposed. This scheme was rejected by the Commissioner, N. D., as being not only objectionable but also insufficient to raise the funds necessary for the improvement of the town.

"Upon this, after a lapse of more than three months, the Municipality passed a resolution abolishing octroi and wheel-tax and substituting a house-tax.

"Government sanctioned the house-tax in their Resolution No. 1784 of 6th May, 1890, but had to point out to the Municipality that it did not appear to have been assessed on a sound basis, and that there should be an individual assessment of the houses assessed thereto and also that the wheel-tax should not have been abolished.

"Subsequently the Municipality reimposed the wheel-tax under a reduced scale which was sanctioned by the Commissioner, N. D., and also passed a bye-law prohibiting in future the construction of fecal khalkuvas in the town.

"There thus appeared to be room for hope that the municipal administration was improving, but from the information recently received before Government it appears that the Municipality has been persistently obstructive, that it has failed to construct sufficient drainage channels, and that there has been no improvement in the conservancy arrangements of the town. And notwithstanding the existence of these urgent wants, the Commissioners, in spite of warnings and expostulations, have dressed to them, have recommended large reductions in the assessments on the house-tax.

"The unwillingness of the leading citizens of the town to take part in imposing necessary municipal restrictions and taxations, and of the citizens generally, to accept such restrictions and taxations has been finally shown by the general election of new Commissioners, which was fixed to take place on the 15th April, 1891. Six Commissioners had to be elected and the voters' list contained 981 names ; but only two candidates offered themselves for election, and of these two only one was elected, and for him only four votes were recorded, none at all being given for the other candidate."

It thus appears that the Jambusar Municipality was superseded rather for backwardness as regards sanitary matters and for unfitness for exercising the privileges of election than for reasons connected with questions relating to octroi duties and the imposition of house-tax.

(2). Was the Bombay Government consulted by his Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council with regard to the fixing of the number of recommendation seats in the Enlarged Local Legislative Council at eight ?

H. E. the Governor said : The answer to the Hon'ble Member's question is in the affirmative.

(3). Has the policy of making the Municipalities in the Northern Division to "grudgingly" acquiesce in good work initiated by Government officers "under the feel ng that further opposition was hopeless and might lead to their own disgrace and effacement" (*vide* paragraph 79 of the Report of the Commissioner, N. D., on municipal taxation, &c., for 1890-91) the approval and sanction of Government ?

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood said : The passage quoted by the Hon. Member from a single sentence in the report referred to when read without its context, is calculated to give an erroneous impression of the views of the Commissioner, N. D., who did not recommend for the approval of Government any policy of the kind indicated in the Hon. Member's question ; nor can it be any part of the policy of Government to make municipalities grudgingly acquiesce in any good work. However, it is the duty of Government to consider the needs and interests of the poorest classes in municipal towns as well as the wishes of the Municipal Commissioners ; and if, at any time, the Commissioners show an unwillingness to carry out any duties imposed upon them, it becomes necessary for the officers of Government to apply the initiative, in the hope generally of obtaining extended measures. So long as good work is done, it seems to be comparatively of minor importance that a Municipality should have been induced, in the first instance, to undertake it from a fear of possible enforcement by an order under the Municipal Act for persistent default in the performance of the duties imposed on it by or under the Act.

It is true that in the Khoti villages of Sangve, Hurkul, Khand, Gavhan and Watawde of the Devgad Taluka in the Ratnagiri District, the Khots have under the last Revenue Settlement to pay to Government annually as assessment Rs. 2 809-12-0, Rs. 4,155-5-6, Rs. 1,694-3-0 and Rs. 2,393-6-0, respectively, for those villages, while they can under the Khoti Settlement recover from their tenants only about Rs. 884-12-8, Rs. 1,457-11-8, Rs. 1,004-9-10 and Rs. 1,540-8-0, respectively ; and has such a fixing of the Government assessment at an amount in excess of what the Khots can recover from his tenants taken place with regard to most of the villages of that taluka under the last Revenue Settlement ?

Is it a fact that in the village of Lore in the Devgad Taluka of the Ratnagiri District tenants holding Khatas Nos. 143, 99, 123 and 174 in the Survey Botkhat are entitled under the Khoti Settlement to pay to Khots nothing more than Rs. 5-4-0, Re. 1-0-0, Re. 14-0-0 and Rs. 12-8-0, respectively, for their holdings ; while the Khot of the village has under the last Revenue Settlement to pay to Government Rs. 29-14-0, Rs. 9-10-0, Rs. 76-4-6 and Rs. 55-8-0, respectively, for the same holdings, and is such a difference between what the Khot is entitled to receive from his tenants and what he is bound to pay to Government common to the lands in most of the Khoti villages of that taluka under the new settlement ?

What remedy have Government adopted to redress the grievances set out in the above two questions ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Trevor in replying to the above three questions said :—The Hon'ble Member's questions appear to be connected with a petition recently received by Government from certain gentlemen holding Khot estates in the Devgad Taluka representing that the local assessment imposed upon them at the recent settlement is, in the case of certain villages and Khatas, higher than the rents they are permitted to recover from the occupants. This petition was referred on the 10th May last to the Commissioner, S. D., for enquiry. Pending the result of that enquiry Government is not in a position to say whether the facts are or are not as stated, nor what remedy it may be best to apply if they are ; but the Hon'ble Member may be assured that the subject will receive full and careful consideration.

(7). Are Government aware that in the case of Imperatrix *vs.* Moolubhai Bawaji and thirteen others, which was pending before Mr. Kabraji, Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, summonses were issued to the accused and the witnesses who belonged to Gogo to attend on the 16th of March, 1893, at Detraj in the Viramgam Taluka at a distance of nearly one hundred miles from Gogo, and are there any general directions issued by Government for the guidance of officers in whom executive and judicial functions are combined in order to prevent as far as possible such inconvenience ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood : Government are not aware that in the case of Imperatrix *vs.* Mulubhai Bawaji, and 13 others which was pending before Mr. Kabraji, summonses were issued to the accused and witnesses who belonged to Gogo to attend on the 16th March, 1893, at Detraj in the Viramgam Taluka of the Ahmedabad District. Government have, however, noticed a reference to this case in the papers and understand that it has been called for by the High Court and is still *sub judice*. In order to prevent inconvenience as far as possible to accused persons and witnesses in criminal cases triable by magistrates who are also Revenue officers Government have from time to time issued orders which may thus be summarized :—

(1) A list of the powers exercised by the several magistrates in the District are to be kept at the several police stations, in order, as far as possible, to prevent persons charged with serious offences from being sent by the police for trial to magistrates who are not empowered to try them for such offences.

(2) Whenever a magistrate on tour is about to make a long halt, intimation is to be given to the police in order that prisoners may be taken to him by the most direct route.

(3) Strict attention is to be paid by magistrates hearing appeals to the provisions of Sec. 422 of the C. P. C. requiring the Appeal Court to give notice to the appellant or his pleader of the time and place at which the appeal was heard.

THE BUDGET.

The Hon'ble Mr. Trevor in explaining the financial statement of the Government for 1893-94 said : Your Excellency, In compliance with the rules framed under Section 2 of the Indian Councils Act of 1892, I beg to lay the Annual Financial Statement for 1893-94 before the present meeting, which is the first that it has been possible to hold since the Budget was framed and since the Council has been re-constituted. Printed copies of the statement have been in the hands of honourable members for some days past, and to save time I would ask leave to propose that it be taken as read. The position it exhibits is simple, and I do not know that any explanation except as to matters of detail that may arise in the course of discussion is called for. As, however, this is, if not quite the first occasion, at least the first for more than 20 years on which such a statement has been presented to the Council in this Presidency, it may be useful, before we proceed to discuss it, to recall as briefly as possible, the circumstances under which it happens that there is a Provincial Statement to present, and the conditions which govern its preparation. Except in regard to municipal expenditure and certain more or less tentative efforts to create a fund for famine purposes—efforts which, so far as this Presidency is concerned, have since developed into a legalized system of local taxation yielding an annual income of about half a crore of rupees—there was up to 1870 but one common purse for all India, of which the Government of India held the strings, and out of which it was naturally the object of each local administration to get as much as possible for its own needs and for those of the people whose interests were its special care. Expenditure naturally grew under such a system, until in the year mentioned it fairly outstripped the resources available to meet it ; and the Government of Lord Mayo, recognizing the impossibility of maintaining an effective centralized control, or of differentiating satisfactorily other the real or relative urgency of the demands pressed upon them by the different Local Governments, took the step of handing over the administration of a certain number of local services, *viz.*, Jails, Registration, Police, Education, Medical Services, except Establishments, Printing, Roads, Miscellaneous Public Improvements and Civil Buildings, together with an allotment equal to the estimates for those services for the year, less a lump deduction of about 35 lakhs suggested by financial exigencies. This allotment was divided rateably between the various local administrations and shewn in the Imperial estimates and accounts under a single new head, "Provincial Services." All receipts thereafter credited in connection with the services thus provincialized were given up to the administrations concerned ; and they were empowered, subject to certain necessary conditions as to creation of new appointments, &c., to frame their own estimates, and control their own expenditure, within the total amounts thus placed at their disposal. To secure to them the benefit of any economies they might be able to effect, they were authorized to carry forward unspent balances from one year to another, and they were invited to consider ways and means and to frame and publish their own yearly estimates and accounts, together with a full exposition, which was, where possible, to be made before the Local Legislative Council, analogous to that annually made in the Council of the Government of India. It does not seem to have been found necessary or desirable after the first year to give effect to this direction so far as the explanation of the financial position to the Legislative Council was concerned. But it is interesting to notice that in laying the Annual Financial Statement before the Council on the present occasion in obedience to the requirements of recent legislation, we are only carrying out the intention of the originators of Financial Decentralization.

The arrangement above described was not at first fixed for any definite period, but a general promise was given that, except in the event of war, famine, or other severe financial exigency, the assignments made would not in future be reduced. The heads thus transferred, to begin with, were few, and the assignments comparatively trifling, the whole sum provincialized for all India being only about equal to the present Provincial Revenue of Bombay alone. The measure was, however, attended with marked success, and in 1877 its scope was greatly enlarged. A number of new heads and sub-heads of receipt and expenditure under the corresponding service heads were provincialized—the most important additions to the Provincial list being Excise, Stamps, Law and Justice, Receipts in aid of Superannuation Allowances, Miscellaneous and certain sub-heads of Salt and Customs, under receipts ; and Excise, Customs, Salt, Stamps, Administration, Minor Departments, Law and Justice, Marine, Ecclesiastical, Medical, Stationery, Allowances and Assignments, Superannuation Allowances, and Miscellaneous, on the side of expenditure. The total amount of the Bombay Provincial expenditure as calculated for this contract, which was fixed for five years, came to nearly 3½ crores, and the assigned receipts to Rs. 1,65,30,000. The estimate of expenditure under the newly Provincialized heads, except Refunds, Excise and Stamps, in regard to which there was a stipulation that any loss or gain should be shared with the Government of India, was cut down by 5 per cent., on the assumption that an extension of local control would conduce to economy, and a fixed allotment of Rs. 1,53,20,000 was given to cover the remaining deficit. It so happened that the opening of this contract was almost coincident with the famine of 1877, which exhausted the resources of the Provincial Government at the outset to such complexity as to impose on the Imperial Government the necessity not merely of bearing the greater part of the burden of relief, but of finding money for the Provincial Government to go on with. Provincial finances had recovered to a great extent before its close. But it was no doubt in view of the difficulties experienced that on the revision of the contract in 1882-83 its terms were made much more favourable. The principle adopted on this occasion was to extend the interest of the Local Governments in the development of the revenue by a system of sharing several of the heads, and some new heads, instead of allotting, as before, certain heads entirely to Provincial and making up any deficit by a fixed assignment. The Bombay Government took half instead of the whole of the receipts under Excise, Stamps and Registration and a half share of the two new heads of Forests and Assessed Taxes in addition to the whole of the receipts under the remaining heads previously provincialized, and the total was made up to yield an estimated surplus of Rs. 6,84,000, as compared with the estimated expenditure, by the further addition of nearly 60 per cent. of the Land Revenue, which had previously been entirely reserved as an Imperial receipt. It was at the same time stipulated, however, that the Local Government was to look for no special aid in future from the Imperial Government except in the case of severe famine, and then only within certain defined limits, and on the other hand that the Imperial Government would make no demand on the Local Government except in the case of abnormal disaster. This contract proved, as might be expected, very favourable to the Provincial Revenue, which besides contributing 20 lakhs to the Imperial exchequer had accumulated a balance of over half a crore by the time it terminated in 1887. For the revision which then took place, the principle of dividing expenditure as well as receipts under certain heads—as, for instance, Assessed Taxes, Forests, Registration, Stamps and Excise—was introduced, and certain changes were made in the proportions in which several of the shared heads were divided. The surplus was withdrawn, and the estimated future Provincial revenue and expenditure equalised by a fixed allotment of Rs. 51,57,000 adjusted through Land Revenue, in addition to a share of one-fourth separately provincialised out of the receipts under that head. This allotment, it may be observed, was gradually increased during the currency of the contract to cover the cost of Agency Police and other services transferred from time to time till at the close in 1891-92 it stood at Rs. 89,20,798. The expansion of the revenue during the term of this contract made up to some extent for the withdrawal of the surplus allowed for previously, the result being that, in spite of heavy expenditure on public works and a contribution of 17½ lakhs to Imperial, there were some Rs. 40,70,000 left at the end of the term out of the balance with which it opened. The statement now presented relates to the second year of the fifth quinquennial contract, which opened on the 1st April, 1892, with a balance of Rs. 40,70,000, as above stated, to the credit of Provincial revenues, and which proceeds, as will be seen from the introductory section of the statement on very much the same general lines as that last described. There are a few minor changes of classification. The estimates of receipts and expenditure adopted by the Government of India have resulted in a reduction of the fixed assignment required to maintain financial equilibrium from Rs. 89,20,798 to Rs. 77,14,000, to which, as will be seen from para. 17 of the Statement, sundry additions have in its turn been made for services since transferred. It is noted that the estimate is framed "on the basis of the existing stage of growth," and the opportunity is taken to re-affirm the principal of local responsibility within the limits of the contract by the declaration that the Local Government is expected to maintain all the Provincial services in a state of administrative efficiency, providing for any increased expenditure for that purpose either from savings in expenditure to be secured by economical administration or from increase in revenues, and that it will not be entitled to assistance from Imperial revenues to meet future increases of expenditure or decreases of revenue of whatever nature, classified under the Provincial Heads. It is perhaps hardly necessary to remark that, under the circumstances described, the Provincial Budget is not to be regarded from the point of view which would be appropriate in criticising the finance of an independent administration with uncontrolled disposal of the whole of its own resources. It is more nearly equivalent to a detailed statement of the distribution of an Imperial Budget provision fixed approximately to meet the case of certain services and charges. To use a bad old metaphor, the Imperial Government gives us a coat of a certain general pattern (which we are not at liberty to alter without permission) to cut out, and finds a carefully measured allowance of cloth for the purpose. Sometimes the cloth shrinks, and when that happens the coat becomes a tight fit. Happily we more often find that it stretches a little, and are able not merely to make our coat tolerably easy, but even to add a little ornamentation here and there, in spite of a noticeable tendency in the body we have to clothe to grow nearly as fast as the cloth stretches. But we are bound, in the first instance, to maintain all existing services in a state of efficiency, to keep up all existing lines of through communication, and generally to preserve the *status quo*. For this the means at our disposal, under the present contract, are sufficient, but to which we are thus more or less definitely pledged, is provided for, it will readily be understood that the field for what may be called discretional expenditure is very limited. It is rarely possible to curtail expenses, and for the means of increased liberality in any one direction, except by curtailment in another, we are entirely dependent on the natural expansion or fostering of the items of revenue assigned to us. To this rule there is one exception, however, which calls for special notice. As is explained in paragraph 25 of the Statement our ability to meet demands for Takavi and other Loans and Advances depends not on our contract but on the amount which the Government of India are willing, and can afford, to put at our disposal for the purpose, and this year I am sorry to say the admitted exigencies of Imperial Finance have led to a considerable reduction in the amount of our allotment as compared with our estimated requirements. The recent scarcity has given a great stimulus to a system which Government have been at much pains for years past to introduce and encourage, and the benefits of which the people are at last beginning to appreciate. It will be a matter for much regret if at any time sufficient means should not be forthcoming to satisfy fully the needs and expectations which have been thus created.

The further proceedings will be reported in our next issue.

THE KARWAR RAILWAY SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the request of the Standing Committee nominated to further the objects of the proposed Karwar Railway scheme, I beg to forward herewith a true copy of the memorial, addressed to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay submitted through the Collector and Commissioner, and favourably endorsed by these officers, with a request that you will be pleased to give publicity to the same.—Yours, &c.,

P. F. FERNANDEZ.
Secretary, Karwar Railway Committee.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Governor in Council, Bombay.

The humble memorial of the landlords, merchants, and other residents of the town and taluka of Karwar, dated, 30th June 1893.

Humbly sheweth,—That the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty expired in 1891, and owing thereto the people of other districts have moved his Excellency the Viceroy of India in Council to make a line of railway from Ankola in Canara to Mangalore in South Kanara, in the Presidency of Madras. Hence this representation.

1. That your memorialists learn that your Excellency in Council has been consulted as to the effects of the proposed railway line in respect to the interests of the Bombay Presidency.

2. That your memorialists respectfully venture to submit for the favourable considerations of your Excellency in Council, the claims of the people of the Kanara District in respect to a line of railway to the port of Karwar, from such point as may be decided upon after due enquiry and consideration as to the merits of the respective lines already investigated and examined.

3. That the present district of Kanara (styled North Kanara under Madras) was amalgamated with the Bombay Presidency in 1861, and in 1863 the Head-Quarters of the District was transferred from Honore to Karwar.

5. That the port of Karwar was selected as the safest harbour on the Malabar Coast for the conveyance to the sea-coast of the extensive and valuable trade of the Deccan Districts, and Mysore consisting of cotton, oil-seeds, piece-goods, and sundries, and it was quite apparent that the newly revised survey assessment was greatly enhanced, in anticipation of the speedy carrying out of a railway line through the district.

11. That from some unforseen cause, which your memorialists are unable to ascertain or explain, the project of a railway line to Karwar was abandoned, and a line was made through Portuguese territory to Marmagoa from Hubli.

12. That in consequence of this grave misfortune the trade of the Kanara District has declined very largely, and the large sums expended by private enterprise in the establishment of the new town of Karwar, have been wasted and thrown away, causing large and irreparable loss to the townspeople, who, relying on the successive surveys for a railway to Karwar, were induced to settle in the town and bazaar, and thus suffered most seriously.

13. That the Government of Bombay is aware that the site of the port of Karwar is that of a natural harbour, and affords large facilities for trade, import and export, throughout the year, as has been proved by the calling of the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company at this port weekly for several years, even during the height of the South-West Monsoon.

14. That it is well-known that as the trade has diverted from the port of Karwar to Marmagao owing to the opening of the West of India Portuguese Railway, the steamers of the B. I. S. N. Company ceased calling at Karwar to the great damage and loss of the town and its inhabitants. There is no other port further south till Beypore, where steamers can call during the South-West Monsoon.

15. That your Excellency's memorialists having heard of the project of a line of railway between Arasikeri and Mangalore being under your Excellency's consideration, most respectfully venture to urge for your Lordship's favorable report, the claims of Karwar for a railway in preference to the line just proposed.

16. That your memorialists are confident that your Excellency in Council after weighing the merits of the two lines of railway, your Excellency will at once decide in favor of the line to Karwar, and there is no doubt that English capitalists will gladly undertake the carrying out of the line, and thus ensure prosperity to the town of Karwar and District of Kanara.

17. That your memorialists further beg to point out that the railway through Goa territory is not popular with British subjects and even with those of Portugal, inasmuch as the numerous obstructions in the trade in Foreign territory greatly hamper the well-being and profits of the line.

18. Your Excellency's memorialists respectfully submit for your Lordship's information, a printed copy of the memorial submitted to the Secretary of State for India in 1880, which it is believed will lay before your Excellency the full arguments in favor of a railway to Karwar.

19. That your Excellency's humble memorialists respectfully solicit that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to peruse all the papers in connection with a line of railway to Karwar, when they feel assured that justice will eventually be done to the long-suffering people of Karwar and of the District of Karwar by the early opening of a line of railway to Karwar. Your Excellency's humble memorialists.

* * * * *

About 800 people have signed this memorial.

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THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AT the opening of the Bengal Legislative Council on Saturday, the President, Sir A. P. Macdonnell, addressed the Members as follows :—

Gentlemen,—Before we proceed to the business for which we are assembled, I wish to offer a few words of cordial welcome to the Hon'ble Members who appear in this chamber for the first time, and to congratulate the Council on its enlarged functions and wider sphere of usefulness. It is now 300 years, all but seven, since the Charter of Queen Elizabeth conferred on the Company of merchants trading to the East Indies the power "to make, ordain and constitute such and so many reasonable laws" as their enterprise required ; and since then our legislative power in India has undergone various vicissitudes. Remaining in practical abeyance in the 17th century, it was not till the latter half of the 18th century that it was brought into active operation. You are all familiar with the difficulties to which the subjection of the legislative power to the veto of the judicial authorities led in the time of Mr. Hastings, and with the struggles which in the end of the last century resulted in the abolition of the veto. You are acquainted with the circumstances under which, in 1813, the powers of the Legislative Councils of all three Presidencies were enlarged and brought more into touch with the Government in England ; and you know that the complications produced by the exercise of these extended powers in the Madras and Bombay Councils led to their disfranchisement in 1834 and to the concentration of all legislative authority in the Council of the Governor General. And you view, with perhaps something of an antiquarian interest, the introduction in 1853 of the judicial element into the Council, in the persons of two Judges of the Calcutta Supreme Court, and the first faint glimmering of representation in the official nominees of the Governments of Fort William, Bengal, and Agra. These various stages led up to the Act of 1861, by which a long step was taken in the direction of that liberal policy of which the Act of 1892 is a fuller realisation.

Until 1861, then, Indian Legislative Councils were practically the executive Government acting in a legislative capacity, and according to modern notions that is not often a suitable arrangement. But judged by practical results the system on the whole worked well, and our Statute Book from Lord Cornwallis's days to the days of the Penal Code is no unworthy monument of the sagacity and the practical statesmanship of our predecessors.

Thirty years ago, gentlemen, the old order of things had already begun to change, giving way to the new ; our educational policy, ever to be associated with the names of Lord Macaulay, Lord Hallifax, and Mr. John Stuart Mill, had been set to take effect, and the change was stimulated by the transfer of the Government from the East India Company to the Crown. An early and expected effect of the extension of English education was the growth of a greater independence of thought on the part of the leaders of native society, and a fuller and freer criticism of the proceedings of Government. The number of Indian gentlemen who became accessible to the influences which swayed public opinion in England, and of those who were indirectly open to the same influence, increased rapidly. The time had come for a closer association of native gentlemen of light and leading with the government of the country ; and the prompt recognition of this fact will ever be connected with the honoured name of Canning.

The establishment of local Legislative Councils and the addition of the native element brought our Legislative system abreast of the public opinion of the day, and the results which have been attained are the best justification of the policy which inspired the Indian Councils Act of 1861. In Bengal that policy has been entirely successful. No enactment on the long list of Bengal statutes can be pointed to which was not called for by public necessity, or is not instinct with the spirit of public duty. And if this be largely due to the broader sympathies and keener sense of responsibility, which are the product of modern times, it must be admitted that it is also due to the beneficial influences exercised by the native members of this Council on the legislation, which has taken place.

Gentlemen, to such an inheritance of honourable tradition you now succeed, in peculiarly auspicious circumstances. The desire of the educated and forward sections of Indian society in these Provinces has been expressed in favour of more extended political privileges, and the Government has met that expression of opinion in the way most consonant with constitutional usage and most conducive to solid progress. The various influential public bodies to which the privilege of recommending Members of Council has been entrusted have received their mandate with gratification and have fulfilled it with propriety and self-respect. The very eagerness which other bodies of less, though still of considerable, influence, have exhibited to share in the privilege is proof, if any were wanted, of the value they set upon it. All these considerations invest our meeting to-day with special interest. The occasion is a landmark which will be memorable in the constitutional history of the country. I am confident, gentlemen, that our deliberations will be always worthy of these high auspices, and that we shall ever approach the consideration of the questions with which we may have to deal in no spirit of factious criticism, but with the object of advancing the best interests of the people and maintaining the dignity of the Empire.

THE PUNJAB FLOODS.

THE heavy floods causing the breakage of the North-Western Railway between Rawalpindi and Peshawur have caused, and are causing, the greatest possible inconvenience. It seems impossible to find out definitely when a train will arrive, or when one will depart. Goods traffic is completely suspended, and the mails leave at erratic hours. The railway people seem without any clear information on the matter and, as a very natural consequence, general dissatisfaction is the result. Tongas run from Chirat to meet trains, only to find that there is no connection at Pabbi for some hours, and as supplies of food nor accommodation is available there the situation is unpleasant in the extreme. All this could be avoided by a wire to the Postmaster at Chirat. It is true the same is the case in Peshawur, where the railway authorities have been, and are, in the greatest doubt as to when they can start a train. The postal authorities know no more than the railway men, and so things go on. Officers proceeding on leave, have had all their arrangements completely disorganised for want of information on these subjects. The break beyond Lawrencepore is undoubtedly most serious, and a diversion is now being started as it is certain to take some months before the bridge over the Haro River can be rebuilt. The railway authorities have undoubtedly got their hands full this year, and are possibly working their very hardest, but at the same time a freer dissemination of news to the public would be a great boon and save much annoyance. First and second class passengers are trollied over the break beyond Lawrencepore ; third class passengers "march" on their way (as best they can. The incoming trains are very crowded owing to the delay which occurred before the resumption of traffic in Peshawur and Chirat.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS AND SILVER.

As persistent efforts are being made to picture the Government of India as dealing unjustly with the exchange banks in the matter of their silver bullion, writes the "Pioneer," we venture to put the case in the simplest terms for the consideration of the taxpayer. The banks have about 8½ millions ounces which they want the Government to take over for coinage. The price they paid and which the Financial Department have agreed to pay them is at the rate of about 33d. an ounce all round, or say, about £1,316,000. Now if the Government wanted silver to coin at the present moment they could buy it at 33d. an ounce, or 8½ million ounces for £1,160,000. The actual loss, therefore, on the transaction figures out to £177,000, which at the exchange of 1s. 3½d. is equal to 27 lakhs of rupees. But they do not want the silver for coinage at all, and they will probably want none for a long time to come. When it is wanted they will probably be able to buy it at 30d. or, at most, 31d. million ounces costing only £1,062,500 instead of the £1,316,000 that has now to be given to the banks. The true measure of the loss to the State may, therefore, be represented by the difference between these two sums, being £283,5-0 which at 1s. 3½d. equals over 22 lakhs of rupees, due allowance for the circumstances under which they were uttered. (Cheers.)

It is satisfactory to learn that Dr. Kenneth McLeod's connection with India will not be severed by his retirement. He succeeds Dr. Partridge on the Medical Board of the India Office, where his intimate acquaintance with Anglo-Indian maladies will render him invaluable.

THE more one thinks of the practical difficulties connected with simultaneous examinations for the Civil Service, in England and in India, observes a contemporary, the stronger becomes the conviction that no scheme can be devised which will be at all workable. We have already indicated some of the gravest objections to the Radical project ; but there are many others which may be touched upon while the matter is still under discussion. How would the examinations in this country be conducted : on a provincial or an Imperial basis ? That is, would Bengalis who might pass be confined solely to Bengal ; Madrassis to the Southern Presidency ; Parsis and Mahrattas to Bombay, and so on ? The question has an important bearing, for if this provincial localisation were laid down, there would certainly be an end to the posting of Europeans to Bengal at any rate, while in course of time Parsis and a few clever Mahrattas would preponderate in Bombay. On the other hand, if the native candidates had to be scattered all over India, according to the present system, a Madrassi might find himself in Oudh, a Mahratta in the Punjab, and the Bengali Babu anywhere and everywhere. They would be looked upon by the people as foreigners, and in their turn would be as ignorant as any new-joined Englishman of the language, customs, and character of those over whom they would exercise authority. The up-country Mahomedan or Rajput, the Sikh, Pathan or Punjabi of other classes, accept the Englishman, respect and obey him. He is the representative of the Power which has conquered and holds the country. But it will be a very different thing when the Englishman's delegates come on the scene. Imagine a Madrassi facing an angry Sikh mob at Amritsar ; a Babu trying to check a fanatical outbreak at Bareilly or dealing with excited Pathans at Peshawar. Authority would be set at nought, disturbances now so easily stopped would become chronic, and the British officer with troops at his back would always be in requisition. It would literally be "Tommy here, and Tommy there, and Tommy all the day," and in the end the native magistrate or Judge would have to be guarded as closely as a member of the Irish Executive a year or two ago. One cannot tamper with the European control of India ; there are too many dangerous elements in the population to make such an experiment possible.

HEATED SCENES IN THE COMMONS.

MR DILLON "UNMASKED."

PROCEEDINGS in the House of Commons on Monday, (3rd inst.) when the Committee stage of the Home Rule Bill was resumed, were signalised by a scathing exposure of Nationalist untrustworthiness which Mr Chamberlain was enabled to make. At the opening of the sitting all went smoothly and peacefully enough. An amendment moved by Mr Ambrose to provide that any Royal prerogative which might be delegated to the Lord-Lieutenant should be delegated by an Order in Council, which should be laid upon the table of the House of Commons, was accepted in a slightly altered form by the Government ; but then came an amendment moved by Viscount Wolmer, and on this the storm broke out. Lord Wolmer wanted a provision inserted that for the due enforcement of any Imperial requirements or laws the Lord-Lieutenant, acting under instructions from the Crown, should appoint officers with the authority and power of sheriffs ; and Mr. Gladstone opposed this on the ground that if moved at all the proposal ought to be made in another part of the bill, and that, moreover, if carried it would destroy the bill altogether.

But Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that the Opposition were now under the influence of the gag, and they were not inclined to take the advice of Mr. Gladstone as to how and where their amendments should be proposed, as they did not know at what point their powers to propose amendments at all would be taken away, while they certainly did know that they were to have no power of proposing any new clauses at all. Then the right hon. gentleman threw a bombshell into the debate by reminding the House that he last week challenged Mr. Dillon to repudiate or explain a speech he made some time ago, declaring that when the Nationalists came into power they would "remember who were their friends and who were their enemies." When he made the challenge he did not expect an immediate reply ; but some days had now elapsed, and as he saw Mr. Dillon again in his place he asked him what answer he had to give.

Here Mr. Dillon rose, amid great interruption and growing excitement on all sides, to put a question to the right hon. gentleman ; but Mr. Chamberlain refused to give way, and the Chairman held that he must not be interrupted. Mr. Chamberlain thereupon proceeded to urge that if Mr. Dillon failed to give a satisfactory reply it was for the Government to say whether they were really prepared to hand over the Irish minority to men like that hon. gentleman who had "threatened to abuse their power." The House was now in a highly electric condition, and an observation from Mr. Sexton that this was "an infamous falsehood," to which Mr. Healy responded "Not the first time," threatened to quicken the action a good deal, but happily the interruptions came to nothing, except that they raised the temperature of the discussion a degree or two higher.

In the meanwhile Mr Dillon quitted the House, apparently on some hurried quest, but soon returned again presumably having "worked up his references" in the library. During his absence Mr T. W. Russell carried on the debate, and quoted another "elegant extract" from Mr Dillon's old-time rhetoric on very much the same lines as the one which had been quoted by Mr Chamberlain. Mr. Russell went on to contend that it was "a little too much" for the Prime Minister to be "eternally telling them" of the good intentions and wishes of men who had been going about threatening them for twelve years. It was too much for the Prime

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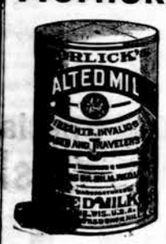

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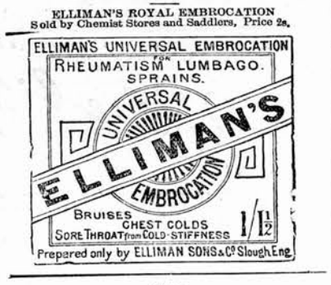

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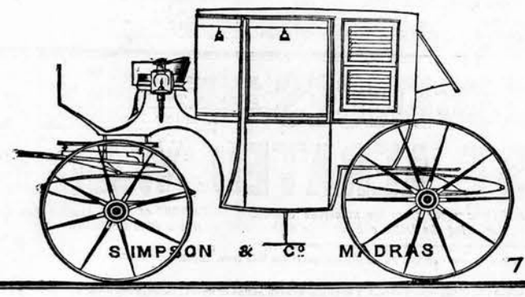

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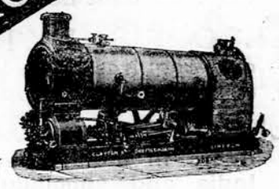

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